

# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY Illustrated REVIEW OF REVIEWS

November  
1901

Edited by ALBERT SHAW



## The New York Municipal Campaign

With Portraits

A Sketch of Seth Low By Dr. James H. Canfield

Edward M. Shepard By George Foster Peabody

The Issues of the New York Campaign

By Dr. Milo Roy Maltbie

## The Campaign in Philadelphia

By Clinton Rogers Woodruff. Illustrated

## The Last Phase of the Philippine War

By Capt. John H. Parker

## The War from the Filipinos' Point of View

By Capt. H. L. Hawthorne

## The Efforts to Preserve Game

By John S. Wise

## Bishop Whipple, the Friend of the Indian

By Prof. William Watts Folwell. With Portrait

## Dr. Pearsons, the Philanthropist

By George Perry Morris. With Portrait

## New Books and Ways of Selling Them

Fiction Read and Written in 1901

By Talcott Williams

American History and Biography in 1901

By W. B. Shaw

Some Changes in Publishers' Methods

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Photo by Randall.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR T. HADLEY, OF YALE UNIVERSITY,  
Under whose direction Yale has celebrated its two hundredth anniversary.

# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

## *Review of Reviews.*

VOL. XXIV.

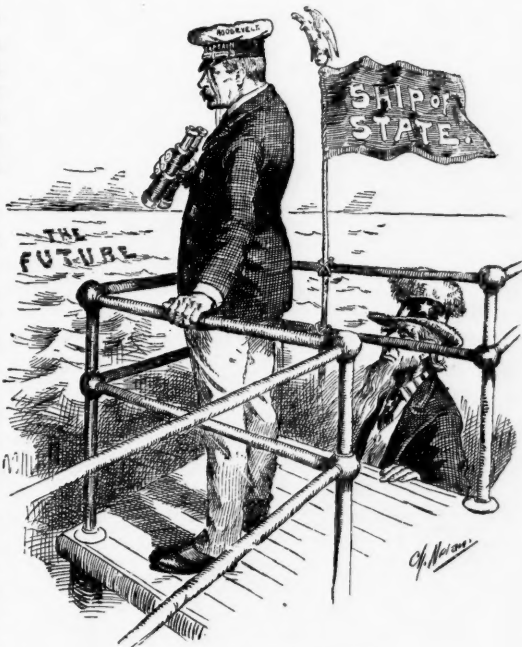
NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1901.

No. 5

### THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The New President at Work.* Naturally enough, the leading American topic of the past month has been the new hand at the helm of national affairs. That Mr. Roosevelt would act in harmony with the spirit of Mr. McKinley's policies was to have been expected, even if he had not expressly declared himself upon that point when he took the oath of office and urged the existing members of the Cabinet to retain their portfolios. But it remains true that even with the utmost fidelity to the policies of his predecessor Mr. Roosevelt must bear the whole burden of responsibility that pertains to his office. He cannot be absolved from the slightest portion of his duty to be the President in all that the word involves, and to follow his own conscience and best judgment in the making of every one of the almost countless decisions that the President must face every day of his life. Fortunately, Mr. Roosevelt's personality, manner, mode of speech, and point of view are exceptionally well known to the whole country, and there ought not to be any great surprises in store. According to the Washington correspondents, he has carried into the White House his well-known habits of informality, frankness, and approachability. On the other hand, it is shown that he works with method, concentration, and great industry, that he dispatches business promptly and rapidly, and that he can make important decisions without timidity or worry.

*His Principles in Appointment.* He has been fortunate in being able to give his best thought in the opening weeks of his administration to measures rather than to men; that is to say, to principles of action and problems of policy rather than to a weighing of the claims of office-seekers. Nevertheless, the range of the President's appointing power is so vast that at any given moment there are always vacancies to be filled by reason of death, resignation, removal, or expiration of term. Mr. Roosevelt has already filled a number of such vacancies, and in doing so has been fortunate in having the opportunity to establish



THE NEW VOYAGE BEGUN.  
From the North American (Philadelphia).

once for all some of the leading principles that are to guide him in this matter of filling the offices. So large a part of any President's work consists in the making of appointments, and so much is involved in the way this is done, that these initial steps taken by the President are justly regarded as matters of the largest public consequence. Immediately after President McKinley's funeral the appointment of Mr. W. B. Ridgely, of Springfield, Ill., as Comptroller of the Currency was announced, but this selection is not to be ascribed to President Roosevelt. Mr. Charles G. Dawes had resigned several months before, to take effect on October 1, and Mr. McKinley had fully decided upon the appointment of Senator Cul-um's son-in-law, Mr. Ridgely, to fill the vacancy.

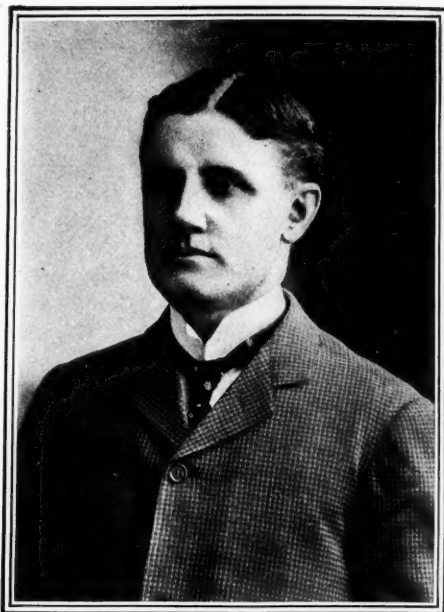
It is stated that Mr. Ridgely's commission had been made out before Mr. McKinley went to Buffalo. Mr. Roosevelt very appropriately honored the selection which had been definitely made by his predecessor. While the appointment was presumably a good one, it cannot be taken as illustrating in any way Mr. Roosevelt's principles of selection.

*A Kansas Instance.*

One of the first significant appointments made by President Roosevelt was that of United States District Attorney of Kansas. A federal district attorneyship, especially in our Western States, is looked upon as a great political as well as professional prize. It is an office of immense dignity and influence. Its incumbent has close relations with lawyers and politicians in every part of his State or judicial district. The district attorney ought to be something more than a mediocre lawyer whose claims to the office are based upon his being an expert politician with a strong place in the party organization and with a mortgage upon one or both of the United States Senators from his State. Senator Burton of Kansas had ineffectually besieged President McKinley for the appointment of a political associate who had the backing of the Republican State organization. Mr. Burton seems to have expected better fortune at the hands of President Roosevelt, but he was doomed to disappointment. The President declined to abdicate any part of his responsibility for the selection of public servants. He made it plain that he should regard fitness as the first test, and the office was accordingly given to a man whose qualifications Mr. Roosevelt came to be convinced were decidedly superior. Senator Burton and his friends, on the other hand, could not complain that the President's action was tinged even in the slightest degree by opposition to them. He made it plain that he recognized the usefulness and necessity of party organization, and that he would always be glad to entertain requests and recommendations from such sources. But he also served distinct notice that he should expect such recommendations to be of a kind that would bear the test of submission to the disinterested public opinion of the communities most affected. He proposed, in other words, to have the best people of Kansas say that President Roosevelt had made a thoroughly becoming and worthy appointment.

*A Necessary Condition.*

Obviously there must always be one chief condition upon which the President of the United States can carry out such a policy in the making of appointments. That condition is that the politicians and the



WILLIAM BARRET RIDGELY OF ILLINOIS,  
Successor to Charles G. Dawes as Comptroller of the Currency.

people must see clearly that the President is actuated wholly by disinterestedness and patriotic motives, and not at all by selfish or personal considerations. Thus, if it came about that the President were taking part in a merely factional local fight, he might be checkmated by a refusal of the Senate to confirm, on the old principle of senatorial courtesy. But under such circumstances as those just mentioned, Senator Burton would not for a moment think of trying to block the confirmation of the appointee, because public opinion would be wholly against him. This Kansas episode will doubtless have saved some other Senators from embarrassment, because it will have made it so perfectly clear, not only to them, but also to their constituents at home, that it would be useless for them to appear before the President as champions of candidates for post-masterships, or other federal appointments in their States, unless such candidates could pass muster as being well qualified on all grounds.

*As to Civil Service Reform.*

It would not be just to Mr. Roosevelt's predecessors in office to assume that they also did not recognize in the main the duty of making appointments on the basis of fitness. But it happens that no other President, at least in recent times, has come into the office so entirely free as Mr. Roose-



velt from obligations and relationships that might at times lead to a compromise of the principle. Furthermore, Mr. Roosevelt has brought with him into the President's office the reputation of being the foremost practical civil service reformer in the country, and the politicians will not expect him to do anything to tarnish that reputation. It so happened that there was a vacancy to be filled in the board of Civil Service Commissioners at Washington, and Mr. Roosevelt showed his attitude toward the laborious place that he himself held for six years under Presidents Harrison and Cleveland by choosing an eminent civil-service reformer, the Hon. William Dudley Foulke, of Indiana, to fill the vacancy. Mr. Foulke is a Republican and a very brilliant campaign speaker, but he has long been one of the leaders in the movement for the placing of the civil service on a strict business basis, and is a member of the council of the National Civil-Service Reform League. He is the ideal man for the place.

*Parties and  
Offices in  
the South.*

The selection of federal office-holders for the Southern States has been attended with practical difficulties to all Republican Presidents since Grant's second administration. Mr. Roosevelt is in an exceptionally favorable position in that regard. The dominant elements in the Southern States in society and business, in church and school, as well as in State and local government, have been the white Democrats. In several of the Southern States the Republican party has been so weak that it has been absolutely without any representation at all in State legislatures, and its participation in State and local politics has amounted to little or nothing. The Northern citizen of good standing, going South as a visitor or on a business errand, would scarcely find any traces at all of the existence of a Republican party in those States. Yet when Republican national conventions are held, there appear from those very States full delegations, which, taken together, constitute a large part of the voting strength of the convention. These delegates have been sent by party organizations which have been kept alive largely for the sake of participation in the national conventions, and a subsequent claim upon local federal offices. This condition of parties has been disadvantageous from every point of view.

*Normal Con-  
ditions Should  
Appear.*

Democratic solidarity in the South is an abnormal political attitude that is detrimental to the best interests of the Southern States. It has grown out of the issues of the Civil War and the reconstruction policies of the Republican party. But those issues are now a matter of history rather than of

current politics. All of the Southern States have, by one method or another, now excluded the illiterate negro from the franchise. There is no longer the slightest chance that the negro race as such can gain political ascendancy in any Southern State. The Republicans of the North have shown that they expect the Southern States to work out their own franchise problems without interference. White men in the North belong to different parties because they hold different opinions on public questions. Southern men have a special aptitude for politics and the problems of statesmanship, and it is absurd to suppose that they all think alike and for that reason are all Democrats. The educated young men of the South are by nature and instinct much more in sympathy with the views of American policy and statesmanship that Mr. Roosevelt entertains than are the educated young men of New England. There is not a particle of sectionalism in the make-up of the new President. He was a two-year-old child when the Civil War broke out, and he belongs essentially to a new era. Mr. McKinley had no sectional prejudices, although he was a Civil War veteran, and the South had learned to esteem and admire him. If he was the foremost figure in the transition from the old to the new period, Mr. Roosevelt should be regarded as belonging wholly to the new era, and Southern men should now feel that they might, like the men of the North, the East and the West, indulge in the luxury of dividing in politics on normal and healthy lines in accordance with their true convictions.

*Roosevelt's  
Southern  
Policy.*

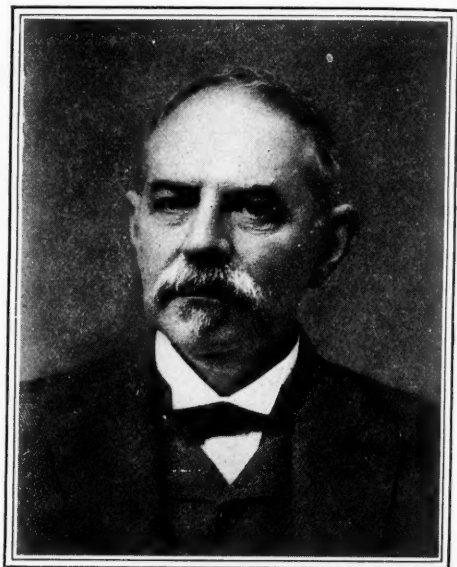
Regardless, however, of mere party considerations, President Roosevelt has determined to apply to the South his principle that the first consideration in appointing men to office must be their personal fitness, and the second must be their reasonable acceptability to the people of the neighborhood where their functions are to be performed. The first opportunity that presented itself for the exemplification of this principle was in Alabama. A vacancy had occurred through the death of a United States district judge. Although the judiciary should be kept as much as possible from mere party associations, it has been the general rule for Presidents to fill vacancies on the federal bench with men belonging to their own political party. There were several Republican candidates for the vacant Alabama judgeship, the most prominent of whom was the district attorney. Mr. Roosevelt, however, appointed a Democratic ex-governor, the Hon. Thomas G. Jones. Mr. Jones is not a man of the extreme partisan type, and he has shown himself broad-minded

and just in his attitude toward the education of the colored race and in his stern opposition to lynching. It is understood that Mr. Booker T. Washington, who is the most prominent colored Republican of the South, heartily concurred in the selection of ex-Governor Jones. Although the appointment was displeasing to certain organized groups of Republican politicians, there is ample reason for saying that it immensely strengthened the real and permanent interests of the Republican party in the South. It does not mean, of course, that President Roosevelt intends to ignore existing adherents of the Republican party in the Carolinas, Georgia, and the Gulf States; but he will consult local sentiment and will not appoint Republicans who do not command confidence and respect in their neighborhoods irrespective of party consideration.

*The Politics  
of it.*

In answer to those Republicans who say that this method will destroy the Republican party as now organized in the South, the reply might be made that perhaps destruction of the existing Republican organization, at least in some Southern States, is the only possible means by which a real and influential Republican organization can be started. Doubtless, Mr. Roosevelt sees with perfect clearness the effect that his Southern policy might conceivably have upon his future political fortunes. If he were merely planning to capture the presidential nomination in 1904, nothing would be easier for him than to make Southern appointments in such a way as to secure for himself the entire mass of Southern Republican delegates. And it is, of course, not impossible that the course he has decided to pursue may alienate the Southern delegations, which, accordingly, may be purchased once and again in behalf of presidential candidates with long purses—as, everybody knows, has happened in times past. But considerations of this kind will not keep Mr. Roosevelt from doing what he believes to be his duty to the South, and, in the long run, to the Republican party. Since there was unanimous agreement upon Mr. McKinley's renomination there was, of course, no struggle over the control of the Southern delegations in the last national convention, and there were no pledges to be kept as to appointments. Mr. McKinley's hands were free, and if he had lived his policy in Southern appointments would have been shown to be not unlike that which Mr. Roosevelt is pursuing. Thus, the new President is not departing essentially from the principle Mr. McKinley had adopted, notably in South Carolina and Louisiana, and to some extent in other States. For a long time it has been desired by many thought-

ful Republicans to change the basis of representation in the national conventions from that of the whole population to that of actual Republican strength as shown in the election returns. This is a reform that might well have been taken up and accomplished at the Philadelphia convention



HON. THOMAS G. JONES, OF ALABAMA.

last year. The Republican National Committee ought to find a way to bring it about in time to give a truly representative character to the next presidential convention.

*The Tariff  
as an  
Early Issue.*

Undoubtedly, President Roosevelt will have found the preparation of his message to Congress a far more difficult matter than the establishment of his principles and methods in the matter of making appointments. There seems to be a widespread belief that the United States is upon the verge of important practical changes in its tariff system. Much has been said about the encouragement of foreign trade by tariff concessions and reciprocity arrangements, but it is far easier to discuss these subjects in a general way than to deal with them specifically. A number of reciprocity treaties have already been negotiated through the efforts of the Hon. John A. Kasson, who was appointed by Mr. McKinley a special commissioner for that purpose. But these treaties have not found favor with the Senate; at least, they have remained unratified. They were negotiated under the terms of the Dingley tariff law, which provides for five-year reci-

procuity treaties with maximum concessions from the established tariff rates of only 20 per cent. The treaties already negotiated keep well inside of this maximum limit, and they provide, therefore, for nothing at all radical. Even in the case of the much-discussed reciprocity treaty with France we concede so little that the reciprocal benefits offered us by the French do not make our position as favorable as that which all the European countries already enjoy. In other words, the existing French tariff provides a maximum and minimum set of rates; and European powers, without any important exception, have all obtained the benefit of the minimum rates. Our goods have to pay the maximum rates, and if the reciprocity treaty should be ratified by Congress, we should still have to pay on a number of our important exports somewhat more than other countries pay at the French custom-houses, the reason for this being that we ourselves concede so little to France.

Expert  
Inquiry  
Needed.

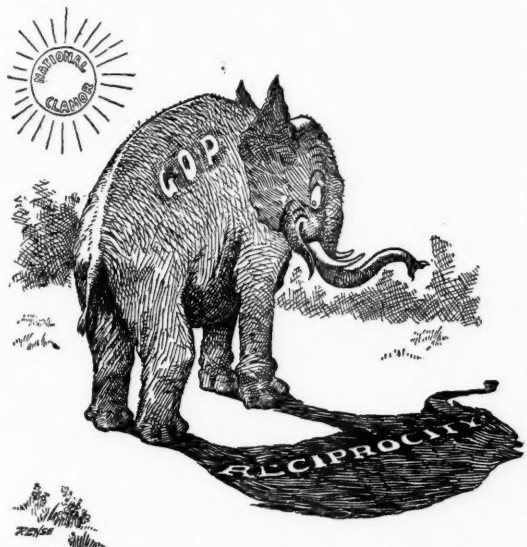
It had better be acknowledged at once that the whole question involves many difficulties, and that some of the people who have expressed themselves most positively on the subject owe their easy assurance to their blissful ignorance. There is in the country a lingering prejudice against tariff commissions, and Congress has always been rather impatient of the outside expert inquiry into such questions. Nevertheless, it is perhaps true that there has not for a long time been greater need

of a thorough, business-like, non-partisan, and wholly expert inquiry into the relation of our commerce to our own and foreign tariff charges, and to such questions as those of wages and labor cost. The success of American manufactures in foreign fields would indicate that in some lines,



HON. JOHN A. KASSON.

at least, our industries would not be injured by the withdrawal of protection. As to certain other lines of manufacture there is a widespread sentiment that the creation of a complete or virtual monopoly at home makes it desirable in the interests of the consumer to admit foreign goods on more favorable terms. Thus, tin-plate might be mentioned as an instance of this kind. The proposal to remove tariff protection altogether from such industries as have become monopolized by trusts could, of course, be carried out only to a partial extent, or in an approximate way. All that can be said for the plan is that it furnishes suggestions of a kind that might influence the Ways and Means Committee, or a tariff commission, in overhauling the schedules. Certain cautious and conservative elements in Congress will be opposed to any tariff changes at all at the present time, their principal argument being that business is now prosperous, and that it ought not to be disturbed by those uncertainties that come with tariff agitation. Special interests of all kinds will naturally combine to keep things as they are, because one change tends to lead to another.



G. O. P.: "What's the use trying to get away from it?"  
From the *Pioneer-Press* (St. Paul).

*Cuba  
and the  
Tariff.*

Probably the most concrete phase of the tariff question that will present itself in the near future will have to do with the commercial relations between Cuba and the United States. Every business interest in the island of Cuba realizes keenly that permanent prosperity means the admission of Cuban sugar and tobacco to the American market, either without duty or else at greatly reduced rates. Cuban independence will be a very empty privilege if favorable access to the American market is denied. It has been the belief in Cuba that the concession to the United States of a series of coaling and naval stations was to be met by trade concessions that would restore the prosperity of Cuban agriculture. Rather than suffer exclusion from the American market the Cubans would prefer full annexation, with the necessary sequel of free trade. Against the admission of Cuban sugar on especially favorable terms will be found arrayed the cane-sugar interests of Louisiana and the beet-sugar interests of the North and West. Just where the so-called sugar trust is arraying itself on this question is evidently quite puzzling to the newspapers, for some of them declare it to be on one side, and some of them are sure that it is on the other. The truth probably is that the American Sugar Refining Company is simply proposing, in any case, to maintain the lead in the manufacture and sale of the finished product, and it could probably adjust its business to almost any kind of tariff arrangement. It has been understood that the recent large increase in the capital of the sugar trust has been devoted to the purchase of sugar lands in Cuba, and to preparation for a prospective policy of reciprocity, or of annexation and free trade. As our regular readers are aware, this REVIEW has always shown a keen interest in the development of the American beet-sugar industry, but we have also believed that broad statesmanship calls for a policy looking toward full freedom of trade between the United States and the annexed islands, and that Cuba in due time ought to become a part of the United States.

*Cuban  
Election  
Plans.*

At the time of President McKinley's death the Cuban convention had completed its preparation of an election law. Governor-General Wood was unable to reach Canton in time to attend President McKinley's funeral. Subsequently, he had full conferences with President Roosevelt at the White House. The election law was approved, and the Constitutional Convention has closed its sessions, having fully completed its work. The general elections will be held on December 31. Provincial governors and councillors are to be chosen

by direct vote, as also are representatives for the lower house of the Cuban Congress; but the President, Vice-President, and Senators are to be chosen by an electoral college, which will meet and act on February 24, the electors having been chosen on December 31. When full reports are made to General Wood, as Military Governor, of the results of the election of February 24, he will name the date for the assembling of the Cuban Congress, the inauguration of the President and Vice-President, and the transfer of actual authority to the new Cuban government.

*Mr. Palma  
as a  
Candidate.*

The most prominent candidate for the presidency is Mr. Estrada Palma, who represented the Cuban movement in the United States during the revolution against Spain. Mr. Palma is justly esteemed in the United States, as well as in Cuba, for his patriotism, intelligence, and integrity. The chief advocate of his election is General Gomez. Mr. Palma in a letter to his Cuban supporters defining his program, declared, first, for a commercial treaty with the United States to favor sugar and other Cuban products, though he particularly advocates the maintenance of a sufficiently high tariff to give Cuba a substantial revenue from imports. He declared that Cuba must carefully



CUBA'S PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

LONE CANDIDATE PALMA: "You see, there is only room for one platform in Cuba."

From the Journal (Minneapolis).



adjust its expenditures to its sources of income, and he had the courage to advocate the scaling down of the nominal debts due from the Cuban Republic to the soldiers who fought in the recent revolutionary war. He further recommended a treaty to define the relations between Cuba and the United States in which the Cuban position under the Platt Amendment should be interpreted as favorably as possible to the sovereignty and independence of the Cuban Republic. Mr. Palma's entire letter is statesmanlike and creditable. General Wood's recent report on the American troops in Cuba shows a remarkable state of good health, the death-rate during the past year having been almost incredibly low. Major Dunn, the Judge-Advocate, says that experience in Cuba shows about twice as many arrests for drunkenness in the three months following the enforcement of the anti-canteen law as in the three months before that law came into effect.

**"Trusts"  
and Public  
Opinion.**

Some of the so-called conservative elements that fear to check the steady current of the country's prosperity by the reopening of the tariff question are equally averse to any attempt to deal concretely with the trust question. On the other hand, it must be confessed that public opinion has been fast reconciling itself to the new economic tendencies. The general alarm that was felt in all circles a year or two ago about the stupendous growth of industrial amalgamation is no longer evident. Downright denunciation of the trusts is far less frequent this year than last; and destructive remedies, even where evils are admitted to exist, seem now to lack influential championship. In not one of the forty-five States of the Union is anything of an effective sort being done to prevent the formation of colossal corporations or to interfere with the transaction of business throughout the country by those that already exist. There is no longer any good reason to think that governmental action of any kind will be invoked to dissolve the great corporations now doing business or to prevent the formation of others. It is true, nevertheless, that the subject is one of national rather than of State or local scope. Nobody can well doubt that if business had been transacted on the national scale, as at present, when the federal constitution was formed, the control of business corporations other than strictly local ones would have been vested in the national government as a matter of common concern.

**National Character of Large Companies.**

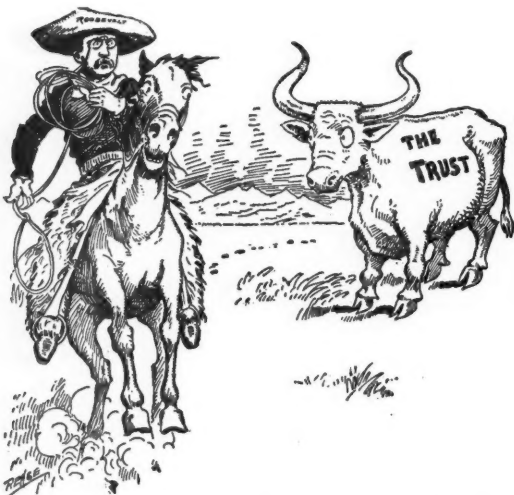
Such institutions as the Western Union Telegraph Company, the American Bell Telephone Company, the Standard Oil Company, the American Sugar Re-

fining Company, the United States Steel Corporation, and very many others that might be named are almost as truly national in the scope of their operations as the postal service itself; and some of the great insurance companies are similarly widespread in their spheres. These huge corporations cannot be supervised by the State from which they have obtained their charters of incorporation, nor can they be properly dealt with under the varying laws and methods of the many States and Territories in which they carry on business. Under the interstate commerce laws, the national government has assumed a certain limited supervision of the railway system of the country, and under existing powers it might conceivably attempt some regulation of the affairs of great industrial corporations doing interstate business. But complete authority to regulate and control would seem to require an amendment to the Constitution. For some time past the opinion has prevailed at Washington that a new cabinet department, to be known as that of Commerce, ought to be established, and this was recommended by President McKinley in his last message to Congress. Whatever supervision over great corporations might be vested in the United States Government could be appropriately exercised through this new department, which would also assume in extended form the duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

**Publicity  
the First  
Demand.**

Very few of the great so-called trusts are monopolies in a complete sense, and all of them in form are simply business corporations on a greater scale than was customary a few years ago. Whatever degree of public regulation or control they may be found to need in the future, the thing first desirable is knowledge of their financial condition and business methods—in other words, publicity of a kind illustrated by the reports that banks are required to give and that insurance companies are also, to some extent, obliged to submit. In his very able and striking message to the New York State Legislature of January, 1900, Governor Roosevelt dealt with the trust question at some length, and set forth in excellent form the argument for full publicity. There is good reason to think that President Roosevelt has not changed his views upon these questions, and that he believes it would be better for the corporations themselves and for the country at large if the authority of the national government were so extended as to permit Congress to enact laws for the supervision or regulation of the great industrial companies. Most of these business amalgamations have been carrying on their affairs under a veil of mystery that the small stockholder is powerless to penetrate.

A highly significant innovation was made, however, by the directors of the United States Steel Corporation when, on October 1, it gave to its stockholders and to the general public a straightforward and intelligible statement of its gross earnings by months, its expenditure, its profits, and its disposition of the net gains. This largest of all the industrial amalgamations was regarded in many quarters as a very doubtful experiment. It seems to have been formed in self-defense by its constituent members, which found themselves face to face with the danger of competitive wars with one another that might have worked great harm to all and real benefit to none. The resulting amalgamation had nothing to guide it in its methods, and was obliged to pay for its experience as it



THE FATTED STEER: "I just wonder what he is going to do?"—From the *Pioneer-Press* (St. Paul).

went along. It seems to have been able already to effect great savings by unifying certain classes of expenditure, by the avoidance of much duplication of effort and unnecessary transportation of raw material, and by getting rid of much of the managerial expense that was formerly entailed upon the several distinct companies. There was general surprise that the earnings of the Steel Corporation showed so favorably for the period of the strike by the Amalgamated men under Mr. Shaffer's leadership. It is perfectly evident that the Steel Corporation made a strong gain in the confidence of the financial world and in the estimation of the country at large by the simple process of issuing a financial statement. And it is to be hoped that this good example will have been found contagious.

*An Example that Should be Followed.* It is said that some prominent financiers and so-called "trust magnates" who did not believe at all in the policy

of publishing reports have been quite converted by the good results that followed the step taken by the Steel Corporation. The men who have the great industrial corporations in their hands may discover in the near future that the country is disposed to make a very sharp distinction between those on the one hand that dare to make public their financial and business conditions and methods, and those on the other that prefer to keep in the dark. It is quite time that all these great companies should be setting their houses in order and making ready for the day when they will be expected to do business as systematically and correctly as any bank. The fact should not be overlooked that one branch of Congress has already voted in favor of an amendment to the Constitution extending the power of the national government to include the regulation of corporations; and it might be found that the Senate would also favor such a plan. An amendment to the Constitution requires a two-thirds majority in each House of Congress and subsequent ratification by three-fourths of the States. Legislation would have to follow to give practical effect to an amendment, and thus several years would be required before the national regulation of corporations could come about through such a process. But in any case those corporations will be in the best position that not only have little to conceal, but that are quite ready of their own accord to disclose their financial condition periodically to all whom it may concern.

*As to the Subsidy Issue.* Whether or not the trust question is to come prominently before Congress at its approaching session cannot well be foretold, but it is quite probable that the ship subsidy question will be revised and discussed with much energy. There seems no prospect that the leading Republicans can be brought to agree on this question. Many of the most influential men in Congress do not believe in the subsidy policy, and in any case they find nothing commendable in the particular proposals of the bill that was so strenuously urged in the last Congress by Senators Frye and Hanna. Certainly, our ship-building industry is growing very fast as a branch of the enormous expansion of the general American manufacture of steel and machinery. And this development of American ship-building seems likely to go forward quite irrespective of legislation. Operating steamship lines on the high seas is, of course, a wholly different matter. The fundamental fact about it is that American capital heretofore has found more profitable em-

ployment in railroads and other enterprises, and we could afford to let the less prosperous nations of Europe do our ocean freighting business, they being content with smaller dividends than would satisfy Americans. Upon hardly any other subject of a politico-economic character has so much meaningless nonsense been talked in the past few years in this country as upon this one topic of the carrying trade on the high seas.

*What the  
Proposal has  
Meant.*

The general subsidy proposal has amounted in effect to this: that instead of employing the world's ocean tonnage at the most favorable possible rates to do our freighting for us, we should tax ourselves in order to pay American ship-owners the higher prices that they would demand before being willing to go extensively into the business. Our foreign trade has been growing by leaps and by bounds—more rapidly, indeed, than any country's foreign trade has ever grown before—during this very period in which the advocates of subsidy have been lamenting over our disadvantages in the matter of foreign commerce as due to the lack of American-owned merchant ships. The best way to promote American foreign commerce is to make some tariff relaxations, to increase the navy steadily, and to build the trans-Isthmian canal as quickly as possible. Then if American trade seems to depend upon the establishment of steamship lines, it may be found feasible to grant small subsidies, prescribed for a very brief period of years, to encourage the establishment of frequent and efficient steamship service between specified South American and North American ports. We have reached the time when the growth of American trade, the vast increase in the volume of American capital, and the revolution in the methods of doing business are completely changing all the conditions.

*"Circum-  
stances Alter  
Cases."*

American industrial and commercial life has changed so much in the few years since Senator Frye began to advocate his steamship subsidy measure that arguments which might have had much weight at that time are relatively obsolete now. Within another five years an American trust may have decided to buy up the principal steamship lines of the world and operate them under the American flag. In other words, any possible advantages that could be expected under a modest little steamship subsidy measure could not begin to compare, as a change-producing motive force in the economic world, with the stupendous change-producing forces that are already at work. This being the case—and American industry and commerce being at present the largest beneficia-

ries of the new economic methods and forces—why not be patient for a year or two and see what further growth the American merchant marine may have without gifts from the national Treasury? The wiser course is to lessen trade shackles, enormously improve our consular system, and give the American merchant every kind of reasonable and intelligent aid in developing new markets. The Standard Oil Company has no trouble in shipping its products wherever it can develop a market. The American Fruit Company has provided a great fleet for its growing West Indian trade. The transcontinental railway interests, like those under the direction of Mr. J. J. Hill, are capable of providing ocean tonnage for our expanding Oriental trade. The country would not be much surprised to find the American Sugar Refining Company running a West Indian line of its own, or some great American combination, endeavoring to supply the demand of the United States for coffee, buying Brazilian plantations and providing its own direct steamship service.

*The Triangu-  
lar Trade  
Routes.*

Heretofore Europe has supplied the South American market with manufactured goods, and European shipping has to a considerable extent followed a triangular route, cargoes of manufactured goods being carried from Germany, France or England to South America, where cargoes of hides, coffee, and other products are secured for New York, Philadelphia, and other American ports, where, in turn, cargoes of breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, or other American products are loaded for the European market. This course of triangular trade has been economical and advantageous for everybody, in spite of assertions to the contrary of certain American speakers and writers. Each of the three continents concerned, namely, Europe, South America, and North America, has been enabled in this way to buy and sell exactly the commodities that it needed to buy and to sell. With the cutting of the trans-Isthmian canal, and with the very rapid maturing of the industrial production of the United States, conditions of trade between North and South America may well begin to change quite materially. With or without the artificial stimulus of subsidies we shall find a steady growth of direct trade between the United States and the Latin-American republics. North American capital in large masses, and on well-considered plans, will doubtless interest itself in the development of the natural resources of South America; and although it would be absurd to suppose that Europe is to lose her South American trade, it is reasonable enough to suppose that

the total volume of this South American trade will increase many-fold, and that the United States will participate largely in the benefits of such expansion.

*Importance of the Isthmus to this Country.* In the future development of the United States, whether in commerce or in strategic strength and in influence as a world power, the Isthmus must be the pivotal point. Whether the canal is to be completed where the French began it—across Panama—or whether it is destined to connect Lake Nicaragua with the two oceans, is principally a technical matter that belongs to the engineering experts, shipping and commercial experts, and naval and strategic experts. What concerns the people of the United States broadly is that the canal, wherever built, should be owned by the United States Government and controlled by it in every sense of the word. That so great a public work should be owned by the Government, yet permanently controlled in a sense somewhat short of sovereignty, is almost inconceivable to a thoughtful and intelligent man. It is quite conceivable that a private commercial company, whether French, American, or mixed and international, should build a Nicaragua canal under the sovereignty of Nicaragua, and with its operation, where the issues of war and peace are involved, fixed under terms agreed upon by a group of nations. Even such an arrangement, however, would not be quite compatible with the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine as interpreted in recent years. But that the United States Government should itself construct the canal at the cost of the public Treasury, with sovereignty over it vested in a South American state, and the control of it, as respects war and peace, vested in a group of great European naval powers, would mean that our Government had put itself in the position of a mere private trading company.

*Advantages of Annexation.* The United States Government cannot appropriately construct a vast and permanent public work like a ship canal upon soil over which the United States does not propose to become sovereign in the full sense at some time. The French company that owns the unfinished Panama canal is anxious to sell its assets, whatever they may be, to the United States Government. But such a purchase should not be consummated without negotiations for the purchase at a good price from the Republic of Colombia of its long Isthmian stretch known as the State of Panama. In times of emergency we already exercise supervisory functions in the State of Panama under a long-standing treaty, whereby we guarantee peace and order

there to the end that the Panama Railroad may be operated without obstruction. Topographical conditions are such that the Isthmus bears no actual relation to the political, economic, or social life of the Republic of Colombia. The Isthmus has always been identified with North America rather than with South America; and inasmuch as the Panama Railroad has long been its principal economic factor, it has been especially identified with the United States. Our interests there are already paramount, and we could not possibly allow any disposition to be made of the Isthmus that would tend to lessen our influence or authority. Our position in the West Indies and the Caribbean Sea, and our acquisition of Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines, point to our full acquisition of the Isthmus as the one essential step to be taken in the rounding out of our policy of territorial and trade expansion. With the Isthmus annexed by purchase, all diplomatic questions about the control of an Isthmian canal would adjust themselves to the changed situation.

*A New Treaty with England.* The report has been current for a number of weeks, and has not been denied, that England and the United States have agreed upon the points of a new treaty in abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and in recognition of the radical changes made by the Senate in the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. For a generation it has been the practically unanimous opinion of American Presidents, Secretaries of State, and Congressional authorities on international law that the plans outlined in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty for the control of an Isthmian ship canal could not now be regarded as limiting the freedom of the United States to take any course it should think best in promoting an interoceanic waterway. In England the view now prevails among public men that the United States will in any case be the builder, owner, and master of the canal whenever built, and that much the best course for England to pursue is both to accept and to encourage precisely this solution. When the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty were announced President Roosevelt, then Governor of New York, declared his opposition most emphatically, on the ground that the residual control of the American canal should be vested in the American government. The Senate amendments were in the line of the position that Mr. Roosevelt advocated. It is the President himself, under the Constitution, who holds and exercises the treaty-making power, and the new treaty with England on the canal question, which, it is supposed, will be submitted to the Senate in December, will be Mr. Roosevelt's. The treaty-making power involves policy in the



highest sense, and the Constitution vests it in the President, who is to act with the advice and consent of the Senate. With all due respect to the excellent gentlemen who compose the cabinet, it is quite reasonable and within bounds to say that President Roosevelt, quite apart from the fact that constitutional authority is now vested in him, has been better known than any of them as a student and an exponent of the distinctively American policy in the Western Hemisphere. It is to be taken for granted, therefore, that he will lead in reality as well as in name; and that no treaties will be submitted to the Senate that would be out of line with the well-known views that he has heretofore so deliberately expressed. Conversely, it may be said that a new treaty which meets Mr. Roosevelt's ideas ought to be acceptable to all the ardent advocates of an American canal.



MEXICO PREPARING FOR THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

(The political cartoons of the Mexican comic paper *El Hijo del Ahuizote*, published in the City of Mexico, are intensely hostile to the administration of President Diaz. This one represents the President as greeting the United States, on occasion of the Pan-American Congress, with a picture showing Uncle Sam seated on the throne of the Montezumas. The inference is that Mexico is unduly under American influence, and will act with the United States in the Congress.)

*A Great  
International  
Gathering.*

The Pan-American Congress convened in the City of Mexico late in October, and it was expected that its sessions would continue for a number of weeks. Although education in the South American countries is far from universal, and the institutions of society and government lack the stability that has been attained in Europe and the United States, it is none the less true that all the Latin-American republics have their select coteries of highly educated and cultivated people. In the professions, particularly those of medicine and law, the South Americans take high rank; and their public men are especially well versed in diplomacy and international law. One reason, of course, for the extent to which the law of nations has been cultivated in Central and South American states is the considerable number of sovereign and independent republics among which the territory is divided up. Thus they have their relations with one another to consider as well as those with North America and Europe, and they expect their public men to be familiar with the history and methods of diplomacy and with the principles and precedents of international law. The Argentine Republic, Chile, Peru, Brazil, and all the other republics of Central and South America have sent men of ability and experience to meet the delegations of Mexico and the United States. Peru, for example, is represented by its vice-president and the chief justice of its supreme court, together with the able diplomat who is its minister at Washington. The American delegation has at its head ex-Senator Davis of West Virginia, and the other members are Mr. Buchanan of Iowa, Mr. John Barrett, Mr. Volney Foster of Chicago, and Mr. Charles Pepper of Washington.

*Need of  
Inter-American  
Transportation  
Facilities.*

Many of the delegates from South America came first to New York and Washington and went by rail to Mexico. Some went by direct steamship lines to Europe, then came by fast ships to this country, with the long railroad ride to the City of Mexico still before them—all of which illustrates the great progress in transportation facilities that must be brought about in order to make intercourse easier throughout the Western Hemisphere. Mexico, for instance, has been so little accessible to the South American republics and has had so little trade with them that until lately it has not had diplomatic representatives at their capitals. Several of the South American ministers at Washington are also accredited to Mexico. Naturally this congress will give attention to various matters relating to transportation, commerce, and the promotion of closer relations.

*The  
Arbitration  
Question.*

One of the subjects to be dealt with has to do with the provision of some kind of a court of claims to facilitate the adjustment of the many cases arising from the demands of citizens of one country upon the government of another. But the theme to which most thought in advance has been given is that of arbitration for the settlement of disputes between governments. As our readers will remember, this question at one time threatened to keep Chile and Peru from attending the Congress. Chile was disposed to make the condition that the Congress should not discuss the question of submitting existing disputes to arbitration, but only those which should arise at some future time, and the Chilean government desired guarantees on this point before agreeing to send delegates. Peru and Bolivia, on the other hand, intimated that if such promises were made to Chile, they would refuse to participate in the Congress, and would do what they could to keep other states away. As matters stand, all of the South American states have joined in the Congress, and they will take their chances on the scope that the arbitration discussion may assume. In any case, no arbitration would be binding except upon the powers that voluntarily acceded to it.

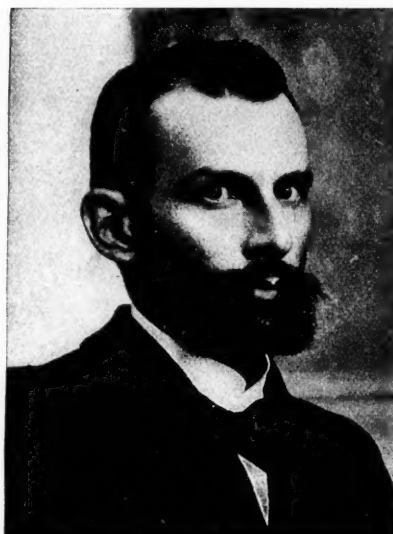
*The  
Grievance  
of Peru.*

After the successful war against Peru, Chile retained occupation of two Peruvian coast provinces for a term of years. That term expired several years ago. The provinces in question are rich in certain mineral deposits, by virtue of which Chile has been enabled enormously to increase her public revenues. With this increase of resources she has been able to maintain her army and navy. To allow Peru to resume possession of her old seaboard would be for Chile to deprive herself of her largest sources of income. The situation is such from a strategic standpoint that it is wholly controlled by sea power; but Peru has practically no navy. Consequently, in view of Chile's refusal or neglect to fulfill treaty pledges, Peru's only hope lies either in the submission of the question to arbitration or else in the intervention of some outside naval power. Chile is said to have been cultivating close relations with Germany. Peru is inclined, on the other hand, to cultivate as close relations as possible with the United States. Chile's position is by no means a firm or secure one, because hitherto she has not repudiated the treaty with Peru, but has merely found reasons for prolonging diplomatic discussion over detail and thus delaying the carrying out of agreements. Peru obviously has a clear legal claim to the provinces, conditioned upon the outcome of

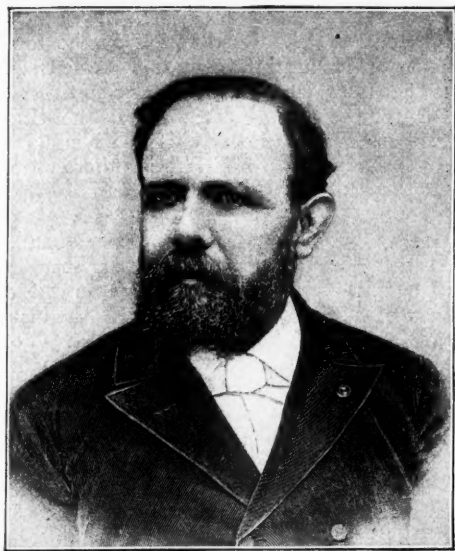
certain proceedings required by the treaty. If Peru should choose to part with her rights to the extent, for instance, of conveying to the United States a coaling station or two, or should grant to the citizens of the United States important trading concessions or franchises on the coast of the disputed provinces, Chile might be put in the position of being obliged to explain to a third party, like the government of the United States, on what grounds it neglected to comply with the treaty stipulations. If Chile, on the expiration of the war, had demanded and secured the unconditional cession of the provinces under discussion, the situation would be a wholly different one in international law. The Peruvians are determined to find a way to bring the subject before the congress at Mexico, while the Chileans are equally determined to prevent its consideration there. The only possible solution in law and in morals is the carrying out of the treaty. According to its terms, the people of the provinces are to decide by vote which country they will join; and the one in whose favor they decide may keep the provinces permanently, on condition of paying to the other country a specified sum of money. The people of the provinces are understood to be practically all Peruvians; and thus a submission of the question to vote would result in restoring to Peru her now alienated coast-line.

*Disturbances  
in Colombia  
and Venezuela.*

The revolutionary disturbances in Colombia continue, although no news of an important or decisive character has been received lately in the United States.



GENERAL URIBE-URIBE.  
(Leader of the Colombian Revolutionists.)



EX-PRESIDENT ANDRADE OF VENEZUELA.

The revolution seems to have been made inevitable by the arbitrary and reactionary character of the government. The marked sympathy of Venezuela with the Colombian insurgents has led to complications the extent of which our slender news reports make it difficult to understand. One thing is certain enough, and that is that the governmental condition of both Colombia and Venezuela is shockingly bad. Castro's Venezuelan *régime* is reported to be the most arbitrary in the recent history of that country. General Andrade, who was Castro's predecessor and who was driven from authority by Castro's violence, is said to be preparing to land an expedition in Venezuela some time during the present month. Andrade has been living in San Juan, Porto Rico, for a year or two. Thus there is no outlook for peace or stability in either Colombia or Venezuela. In one way and another the rights and interests of the governments and the citizens of a number of foreign countries are being involved, and the situation calls for the closest vigilance on the part of the United States.

*Politics in Several States.* The State political campaigns are neither very numerous nor very exciting this year. One of the most significant is in Pennsylvania, where, although only a few offices are to be filled, the indignation of reform Republicans and Independents against the Quay Republican machine is so intense that they have united with the Democrats in a union movement that ignores national party lines, and

that has no object except the purification of politics in the most corrupt of American States. The issue in the municipal contest at Philadelphia is exactly the same, and the forces are similarly grouped. An article contributed to this number of the REVIEW by Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff explains the Philadelphia issues. In New Jersey the contest has followed regular party lines, the Republican nominee for governor being the Hon. Franklin Murphy, a prominent and wealthy manufacturer of Newark, and the Democratic nominee being also a Newark man and mayor of the city, Hon. James M. Seymour. There was perfect harmony in the Republican convention, and no other candidate beside Mr. Murphy was mentioned. The New Jersey Democrats, on the other hand, have of late been divided into factions, and their convention this year was anything but harmonious. In Massachusetts the Republicans accorded a unanimous renomination to the present governor, Winthrop Murray Crane, and their convention, like that of New Jersey, was marked by great harmony, with the best men and sentiment of the party clearly dominant. In these respects the condition of the Republican party in Massachusetts and New Jersey is in marked contrast with its condition in Pennsylvania. The Democrats of Massachusetts, in convention on October 3, nominated Hon. Josiah Quincy for governor, with the understanding all around that he would secure the support alike of the Bryan men and the element of gold Democrats that voted for McKinley last year. The death of President McKinley had a marked effect upon the Ohio campaign, which has proceeded in an unusually quiet and matter-of-fact way, the general expectation being that Governor Nash, who is running for a second term, would be endorsed at the polls.

*In Virginia and Alabama.*

The campaign that is closing in the State of Virginia has proved to be a more energetic and interesting one than usual on several accounts. For the first time in a great many years the Republicans, whose candidate for the governorship is Col. J. Hampton Hoge, have been thought to have a fighting chance to win. The Democratic candidate, Hon. Andrew J. Montague, is said not to have the very earnest support of certain machine elements of the party. The Virginia constitutional convention which has been in session since early in June has found it extremely difficult to agree upon a plan for the limitation of the suffrage, and its inharmonious proceedings have not strengthened the position of the Democratic party in the pending campaign. In Alabama, where the constitutional convention that assembled on May 21 completed its labors

and adjourned on September 3, there has been pending a very active campaign on the question of the ratification of the new constitution. For more than a month it was understood that nobody but Democrats would talk or vote on the question. The colored men had met in convention and had resolved that their votes would not be counted even if cast against the constitutional changes; since the constitution has for its chief object their disfranchisement. The opposition has been led by a committee of prominent Democrats. The white Republicans had made no appearance at all in the campaign until toward the middle of October, when they decided to act with the opponents of the new constitution. One of the most prominent of these Democratic opponents was ex-Governor Jones, who was appointed to the federal bench by President Roosevelt. The election will be held on November 11. The Populist party seems to have disappeared altogether in Alabama.

*Connecticut's Struggle Between City and Country.* The little State of Connecticut, in which there has often been expressed much moral disapprobation of the Southern movement for excluding the illiterate negroes from the franchise, has a system of its own that results in depriving the greater part of the people of fair representation. Connecticut is divided territorially into 168 permanent districts known as "towns." Most of these are rural districts, but in perhaps forty of them there are populous manufacturing communities. The "town" or township is the unit of legislative representation; and the rural districts, with a mere handful of people, count for as much in the Legislature as the urban ones, which have many times as great a population. On October 7 the people of Connecticut as a whole had an opportunity to vote on the question whether or not they would have a constitutional convention, the principal object in view being, of course, a revision of the existing system of representation by towns. The proposition was overwhelmingly carried, because the populous communities are naturally in favor of it. But when the members of the proposed convention are chosen on November 5 each of the 168 towns will send one delegate apiece. Thus some neighborhoods with a few dozen families will count for as much in the convention as the large cities. As the rural towns (townships) will have about three-fourths of the members of the convention, although representing only a small minority of the people of the State, they will probably insist upon a plan by which the minority will still continue to govern the majority, although with some concessions. The New England towns were like little republics

in the early days, and the commonwealth was regarded as a sort of federation of the towns. Equality of town representation rested upon somewhat the same kind of doctrine as the equality of representation of States in the United States Senate. In the early days, when agriculture was the principal business and there were no cities, the system was not objectionable.

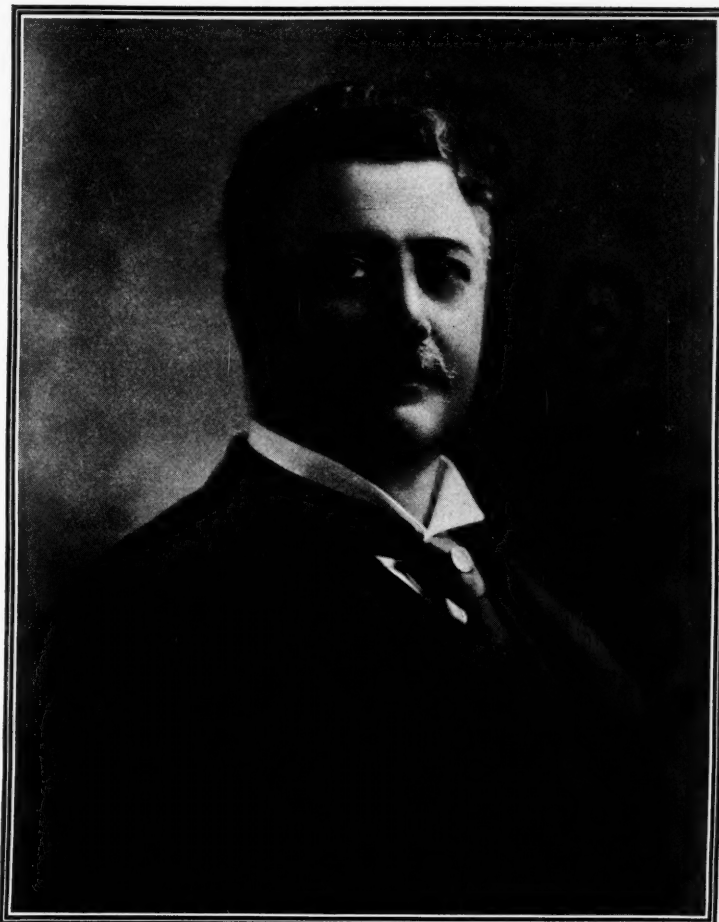
*New York's Municipal Campaign.* Of far more consequence than any State campaign this year has been the municipal campaign in the city of New York. For the first time in the history of the city the principle of non-partisanship in city affairs has been completely triumphant in the shaping of the situation. In the last municipal election, that of 1897, when New York and Brooklyn had been consolidated and the first administration of the Greater New York was to be chosen, the Citizens' Union played a very prominent part with its creed of non-partisanship, and brought forward as its candidate for mayor Seth Low, president of Columbia University. It had then been hoped that the Republicans would accept Mr. Low as their candidate and make common cause against Tammany. If they had been wise enough to do this, Mr. Low would have been easily elected, and the greatest of American cities would to-day be setting the world an example of splendid metropolitan government. The Republican organization, however, took a strictly partisan view and put a separate ticket in the field, which, though it ran far behind the Low ticket, diverted votes enough to throw the city into the hands of Tammany Hall. An element of sincere Democratic radicals, abhorring Tammany Hall, at that time prevailed upon Mr. Henry George to accept a nomination, but his death occurred just before election day. If he had lived it is quite possible that his candidacy might have resulted in the election of Mr. Low; and this, indeed, was one of the things that Henry George had in mind when he decided to run. The Tammany candidate selected by Mr. Richard Croker was Robert A. Van Wyck. Perhaps no mayor in the history of the city of New York has ever so completely alienated the esteem and respect of the community as has this man. He has seemed at all points to do the bidding of the head of Tammany Hall, which is not a political body in the usual sense of the word, but a mercenary organization held together by motives of private interest.

*Elements in the Contest.* Even Tammany Hall has in it many men of fairly good intentions, who, — through prejudice, self-interest, inferior environment, and defective education—



have never acquired a very high or intelligent sense of the duties of citizenship. And such men, when holding appointive offices, are likely to accept standards that the community has gradually created. For example, since Colonel Waring administered the Street-Cleaning Department under Mayor Strong even Tammany officials have acknowledged a much higher standard than they had ever known before. The corruption of the Tammany régime is not so much in the rank and file as in the leadership. The Citizens' Union movement has represented a thoroughly patriotic and intelligent desire to make the city government conserve the best interests of all the people of the community. The most encouraging note of progress in the present campaign is the frankness with which the various elements that are supporting the Fusion ticket avow their complete conversion to the doctrine of non-partisanship in strictly local and municipal affairs. For the Republicans of New York City, especially, this is an entire change of front. Mr. Platt himself has endorsed the idea of non-partisan municipal government on a purely business basis in language as explicit as any municipal reformer could desire; and it would be hard to improve the utterances on that score of Mr. Robert C. Morris, chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, who has represented the Republican organization in the Fusion conferences.

*Seth Low as a Candidate.* Since New York City is nominally Democratic by a large majority in State and national elections, it had been thought best to select for a mayoralty candidate a Democrat of high standing whose name would carry weight in the community. The Republicans themselves had strongly advised the selection of an Independent Democrat. But when the various anti-Tammany elements came together



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HON. SETH LOW.

in conference, it did not prove possible to unite upon any one of a number of Democrats who were mentioned; while, on the other hand, it proved unexpectedly easy to unite upon Mr. Seth Low. Although Mr. Low is a Republican in national politics, there could be no possible question as to his non-partisanship in municipal matters. He accepted the nomination without hesitation as a public duty, and, to use his own language, burned his bridges behind him by resigning from the presidency of Columbia University and insisting upon the immediate acceptance of his resignation by the trustees. Four years earlier, when nominated by the Citizens' Union, he had offered his resignation, but the trustees had deferred action until after election day, and then, of course, declined to accept it. Mr. Low entered upon the work of his mayoralty campaign with great vigor,

making daily speeches of a remarkably felicitous and successful character, and appearing on all occasions to the greatest possible advantage. In short, Mr. Low has made a surprisingly good canvass.

*Mr. Low's Retirement from Columbia.*

At Columbia Mr. Low's work has been that of administrator rather than of educator; and during the twelve years of his service as president the University has been completely transformed both outwardly and inwardly. It has been transferred to a new location and housed in magnificent new buildings, its work as a real university has become greatly expanded and diversified, and the number of its students has increased several-fold. It is an evidence of the real success of Mr. Low's administration of the University that its operation was so harmonious throughout, and all its departments so well manned and in such good running order, that he felt at liberty to give up his position in order to enter the municipal campaign, being fully satisfied that the University's interests need not suffer. Professor Nicholas Murray Butler, Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy and eminent throughout the United States as an educational leader, was immediately made Acting-President.

*The Tammany Candidate for Mayor.*

The action of Tammany in the selection of a mayoralty candidate was awaited with much curiosity. Mr. Richard Croker, who has lived in England for a number of years, had come to New York to conduct Tammany's campaign, and it was expected that the candidate would be of his personal designation. It was necessary for him, however, to confer with the Brooklyn Democratic machine, the head of which is an aged political manager named McLaughlin. To the general surprise of the community, Mr. Croker and Mr. McLaughlin chose neither a politician of the ordinary stripe, nor yet a harmless and amiable figure-head, but gave the nomination to a Democratic lawyer of the highest standing, who has himself long been an exponent of reform politics, and who supported Mr. Low against Tammany four years ago in speeches of great pith and force. This lawyer is Mr. Edward M. Shepard. Mr. Shepard's social, personal, professional, and political relations have long been exceedingly intimate with a number of the men most closely identified in New York with reform politics and public-spirited efforts on behalf of the community. In his professional capacity he has for some years been counsel of the Rapid-Transit Commission, and has played an active part in this great movement by virtue of which New York is to have its underground railroad system on the most commendable engineering and financiering plans. In State and

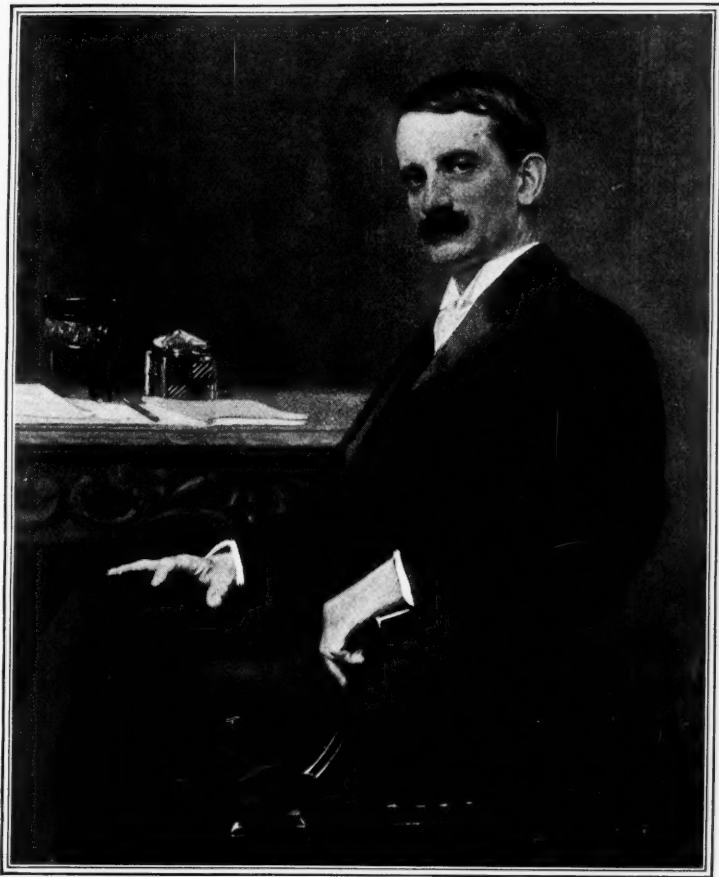
national Democratic politics Mr. Shepard has long been an interesting figure, noted also for his great intellectual acumen. He has always been a philosophical Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and many of his views and principles are incidentally expounded in his biography of Martin Van Buren in the "American Statesmen Series."

*Mr. Shepard as a Political Figure.*

Our readers will remember that whereas Mr. Shepard opposed the Bryan ticket in 1896, he supported Mr. Bryan last year. He had not changed his views on the money question, but he accepted the dictum that the paramount issue was imperialism, and he took the ground that the gold standard was safe in any case. He contributed to this REVIEW for October of last year an article expounding the statesmanship of Mr. Bryan's views under the heading "The Practical Bryan Policy for the Philippines." An article on Mr. Shepard appears in this issue from the pen of Mr. George Foster Peabody, himself a prominent reform Democrat of New York and well known throughout the country for his efforts on behalf of the gold standard and currency reform, who is supporting Mr. Shepard. Curious though it may seem, both Mr. Peabody and Mr. Shepard were among the most prominent of the men originally proposed for the Fusion candidacy that was accorded to Mr. Low. While believing most emphatically that the success of the Fusion ticket headed by Mr. Low is the most desirable thing for the future of municipal government in New York and in the United States that could possibly happen, it has seemed to us a mistake to belittle Mr. Shepard. His candidacy is susceptible of an explanation both logical and honorable. Mr. Shepard and Mr. Peabody are Democrats to the core, and they hold that metropolitan New York is destined to remain Democratic by a great majority. They believe, therefore, that permanent political reform requires the improvement from within of the Democratic organization. They believe, doubtless, that the Brooklyn Democracy, being on a higher plane than Tammany, can bring a good deal of reform leverage to bear upon the organization that Mr. Croker has controlled; and it is to be remembered that both Mr. Shepard and Mr. Peabody are Brooklyn Democrats. In short, Mr. Peabody would hold that Tammany is always a great objective fact, and usually a dominant one, and that the affairs of New York are in a relatively fortunate position when Tammany is forced to nominate a candidate of such excellence as Mr. Shepard. A number of other well-known Independent Democrats decided on such grounds to support the Tammany nominee.

*The Fusion  
Ticket Should  
Prevail.*

But, on the other hand, if the success of the Citizens' Union in bringing together nearly all the good elements of the community to support Mr. Low has forced Tammany for once to make a good nomination, there would seem to be all the more reason why the Citizens' Union should be maintained and supported. In either case, Mr. Peabody would say, New York is now certain to have a good mayor. But this comes far short of explaining the whole situation. Under the charter revision lately adopted, the mayor has more power over certain appointments, but he has far less power over the purse-strings, and much less in the management of contracts and the administration of affairs in detail. This is because the revised charter greatly increases the power vested in the elective presidents of the several great boroughs into which the metropolis is divided, and further because the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which is the financial authority of the metropolis, will not henceforth be in control of the mayor and his appointees, but will have a majority of elected officials. Now it happens that the rest of the Tammany ticket is not of Mr. Shepard's quality. The Fusion or Low ticket is, generally speaking, of very high grade throughout. The Tammany ticket, on the other hand, is of very poor grade, except for the name at the head. A good administration of the affairs of Greater New York requires not merely the election of Mr. Low, but of the entire ticket. All such problems, for example, as those of the complicity of the Police Department with vice and crime have to be dealt with in the district attorney's office and not in the mayor's. The Fusion candidate for district attorney is a fearless and aggressive reformer. The Tammany candidate is of exactly the same stripe as the present Tammany government. Mr. Jerome, the Fusion candidate for district attorney, is a reformer of whom Tammany stands in peculiar dread.



HON. EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

*A New  
Democratic  
Moses.*

In political theory and doctrine Mr. Shepard and Mr. Peabody are opposed to almost everything that they regard President Roosevelt as standing for. They believe, undoubtedly, that Democratic reorganization all along the line is essential to a firm and determined campaign against Roosevelt Republicanism in 1904. Doubtless it is a part of Mr. Shepard's ambition to bring about a reorganized metropolitan Democracy that can be utilized in the party sense for State and national contests. It has been thought that, if successful in this municipal campaign, Mr. Shepard might become a candidate for the governorship next year, with a view to the Democratic Presidential nomination for 1904. What would seem more likely, however, is that failure in this campaign rather than success might give Mr. Shepard the nomination for governor. The elements that are now united in support of Mr. Low polled an

aggregate vote four years ago that was far greater than that which elected Van Wyck. It seems wholly improbable, therefore, that Mr. Shepard can be elected mayor. But it does not seem improbable at all that his work in this campaign may win for him the nomination for governor next year. If Mr. Shepard, as the leader in this campaign of the Democracy of Brooklyn and Manhattan, can poll a larger vote than was given for Van Wyck four years ago, he may have demonstrated his ability to carry the State next year, when in any case a backward swing of the political pendulum will be about due.

*A Great  
American  
Citizen.*

The politics of New York bear so large and important a relation to the politics of the country at large that we have not hesitated to set forth this view at some length. We are glad to publish elsewhere in this number, besides Mr. Peabody's article on Mr. Shepard, a statement of the municipal situation by an excellent scientific authority, Dr. Milo Roy Maltbie, and an article upon the position and work of Mr. Low, by Dr. Canfield, of Columbia University. Of Seth Low it may be said that he has now attained such great eminence as a citizen and a public man that, being at the very height of his mental and physical vigor, he is quite certain, humanly speaking, to play an important part in American affairs, irrespective of the outcome of the municipal campaign. If elected mayor, his position will be very favorable. He is obliged to do nothing except to give the city the very best government that he can, and no individuals or elements can make any selfish claim to appointments. If he had been elected four years ago, Republican politicians would have been so hostile as to have hurt his administration wherever they could, and the State government at Albany would not have worked harmoniously with the Citizens' Union administration of the metropolis. But all that is now changed.

*Magnitude of  
Metropolitan  
Affairs.*

New York City now raises and expends more than \$100,000,000 a year. Thus its municipal affairs are of stupendous magnitude. Its position as the American metropolis becomes more firmly established every year. It has on hand great undertakings in the construction of the rapid-transit system, the building of new bridges, and many other enterprises. The expenditure of Mr. Carnegie's millions for public libraries will soon begin. School accommodations do not nearly suffice for the children of the city, and great extensions are required at once. Thus the kind of work that this vast municipal corporation has to carry on is

of vital importance to millions of people, and there is no man in the United States who could possibly think himself too great or too important to direct it. Yet during the past four years the head of this work has been a man of whom the New York Bar Association officially declared last month that he was unfit to hold the judicial position for which Tammany has now nominated him. The direction of this vast municipal corporation will be a congenial task for Mr. Low, because his mind and heart are enlisted in the work of making the great metropolis the best possible place for the men, women, and children who live in it. On many accounts this New York election is the most important one thus far in the history of city government in the United States.

*Appropos of  
Mr. McKinley's  
Death.*

The desire to honor the memory of the late President McKinley has taken form in the organization of a national monument association, of which Judge William R. Day, of Canton, Ohio, is chairman, and Col. Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, treasurer. It is proposed to erect a worthy monument of some kind at Canton. Another project is that of the erection of the proposed bridge across the Potomac River at Washington as a memorial to Mr. McKinley, with an arch at one end designed especially in commemoration of the late President. The citizens of Washington have taken active measures to advance this project, and Mr. Henry B. F. Macfarland, chief commissioner of the District, is chairman of the association, and the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gage, is treasurer. There is said to be entire harmony between the Canton and the Washington associations, and it is desired to make both projects completely successful at a very early day. The reports regarding Mrs. McKinley's health are favorable. While the late President did not leave a large fortune, it appears that the amount was ample for the maintenance of Mrs. McKinley, whose welfare must naturally be a matter of general solicitude. The trial of the President's assassin was very brief. The evidence as to the act itself was, of course, conclusive, and the examination of the accused man by medical specialists showed that there was no ground for urging insanity as a defence. The man himself maintained a stolid silence throughout the proceedings. The trial began before Justice Truman C. White, at Buffalo, on September 23, and the verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree was returned the next day, followed by sentence of death, to take effect in the electrical chair at the Auburn State Prison in the week beginning October 28. Every form required by law to assure a fair trial was scrupulously observed.



*In the  
Philippines.*

Surgeon-General Sternberg has returned from the Philippines with a good report as to the health of our soldiers and the general health conditions of the archipelago. It is not strange that some difficulties should have arisen between our civil and military authorities in the Philippines touching their respective authority. Fortunately Secretary Root is peculiarly well qualified to deal with questions of that kind. Treachery on the part of leading natives of a community that had professed to be friendly resulted in the massacre of forty or fifty men of Company C of the Ninth Infantry late in September on the Island of Samar. In general it may be said that the Philippine war is at an end, but that many extensive districts will for a long time require firm military administration to protect the people against the tyranny of bandits and guerrilla leaders. These very bandits are the men who, under too speedy an establishment of local self-government, would force themselves into power to the terrible detriment of all legitimate interests. Reform in the Philippines still requires the strong military hand. We publish elsewhere two extremely valuable articles by captains in the United States army whose experiences entitle them to speak with authority upon Philippine problems.

*The Abduction  
of a  
Missionary.*

An American missionary in European Turkey, Miss Ellen M. Stone, together with the wife of an Albanian missionary assistant, were taken captive by brigands early in September and carried into the mountains toward the Bulgarian frontier. The details of this matter appear to have been sent by mail rather than cable to the office of the missionary board in Boston, so that it was not until September 25 that it was fully understood in this country. Our Government was advised, and the Turkish and Bulgarian authorities were asked to do everything in their power to rescue Miss Stone, who was being held for a large ransom. At Constantinople the view soon came to be regarded as established that Miss Stone's abduction was traceable to a committee of the Bulgarian agitators who were making trouble for Turkey in Macedonia. But we have not found any reason for believing this charge. It was not even made clear that the brigands had crossed the Bulgarian frontier, or that they had any other character than that of ordinary mountain robbers who infest those regions.

*English  
Affairs.*

English public life has been at low ebb this fall, nearly all the prominent leaders having taken prolonged advantage of the parliamentary recess to seek their

own devices in seclusion. Mr. Asquith has made several speeches which have merely contributed to show the hopelessly divided character of the Liberal party. The quality of the much-heralded army reform under Mr. Brodrick as Secretary for War was exemplified in the appointment of General Buller as commander of the First Army Corps. In view of General Buller's conspicuous failure in South Africa this appointment raised a storm of criticism regardless of party. It was shown that Buller had actually advised General White to surrender at Ladysmith at the very beginning of the siege. All this was made worse by General Buller's attempts to reply to his critics. It is surprising that English discontent has not become more acute on account of the failure of the government to bring the South African war to an end. The relation of social cliques to army appointments is painfully manifest. The London drawing-room influences are evidently averse to General Kitchener, who, nevertheless, seems to be doing the best that he can under the circumstances.

*In  
South Africa.*

On October 11, the South African war entered upon its third year. According to British theory, the war ended on September 15 with the taking effect of Lord Kitchener's proclamation. But at no time since the war began has so large a part of Cape Colony been involved in it. The Transvaal and the Orange Free State have been so nearly reduced to wilderness conditions that the Boer commandoes find it practically necessary to operate in a country from which they can derive some supplies of food and other necessary materials. The reports that thousands of disaffected Dutch subjects in Cape Colony have been taking to arms and joining the insurgents seem to be true. On October 17 it was reported that a commando of 500 Boer soldiers had forced its way across Cape Colony to the ocean at a point only about fifty miles from Cape Town. Late in September General Botha's army had made a desperate assault upon a British fortified post on the border of Zululand. The Boer loss was very heavy, amounting to about 500 men, and the movement was unsuccessful. In other recent engagements the Boers have shown a disposition to attack more in the open than had been their wont. Martial law prevails quite generally through the rural districts of Cape Colony, and the English are pursuing the policy of treating the fighting men as traitors rather than as soldiers. The English, of course, are technically right, but it is a serious question whether this method is not the worst possible way to end the war and pacify South Africa.

*European Notes.*

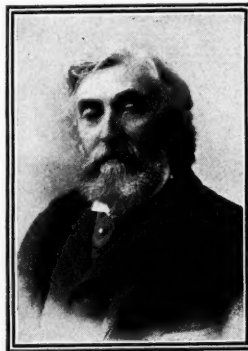
The general European outlook is quite peaceful from the international standpoint, though not so prosperous and comfortable as respects business and domestic politics as might be desired. Russia, with vast agricultural and economic resources to develop, needs capital and wishes to borrow money. Her position is somewhat like that of the United States in the period when the employment of foreign capital was necessary. France will not be able to loan Russia as much as is needed. In due time surplus British and American capital will naturally aid in the development of Russia's empire. The Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry has now outstripped the record of any in the history of the present republic. The longest previous ministry served for two years and ninety-seven days. The religious orders have submitted quietly to the new French law of associations. Some have complied with the terms of the law, and the others have either dispersed or withdrawn from France. Many of their members have gone to England or to the British islands in the Channel. The new German tariff proposals continue to make agitation, not only in Germany itself, but also in the neighboring countries. The division between the manufacturing and agricultural interests of the empire is sharply drawn, the industrial element being opposed to the principles of the new tariff bill. The population of Germany under the recent census is 56,345,000.

*Asiatic Notes.*

The Ameer of Afghanistan, Abdur Rahman Khan, died on October 3, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Habib Ullah Khan. The fear that domestic or foreign troubles might occur in connection with the succession seems to have been groundless. For some time past there has been trouble in the Persian Gulf on the coast of Arabia owing to the disposition of the Turkish Government to assert control where England has long exercised a useful protectorate. The trouble seems to owe its origin to the fact that Koweyt, which is a convenient shipping point on the coast, has been selected as the terminus of

the German railroad from Constantinople to Bagdad, and also of an English railroad from the Suez Canal across Arabia. Germany has been securing a coaling station on the Farsan islands in the Red Sea. Russia is also projecting a railroad into this region from the Caucasus. Turkish affairs show growing disorder at all points. Russia's purpose to remain in Manchuria is undoubted, and there is no reason to suppose that the general partition of China can long be delayed. The situation in Korea causes the Japanese no little anxiety.

The Marquis Ito has been visiting the United States, where he has many friends and is highly esteemed.

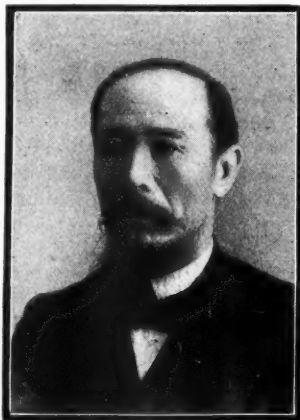


DR. CHARLES K. ADAMS.

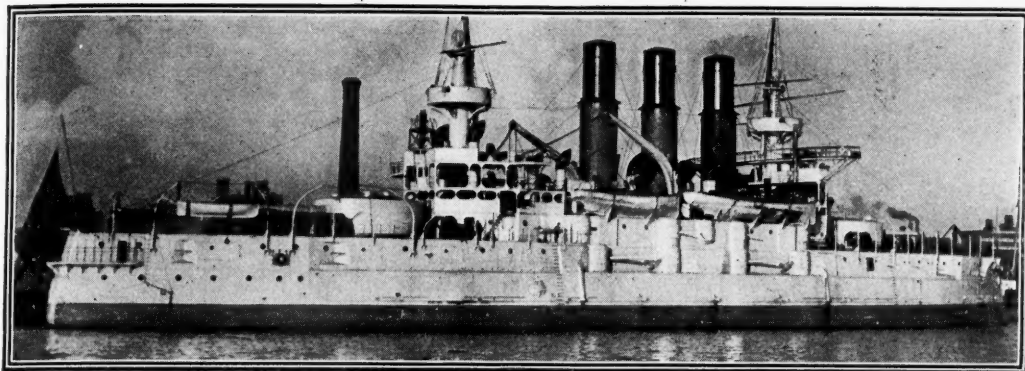
*Educational Notes.*

The most conspicuous educational event of the past month has been the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of Yale College at New Haven. The

men whom Yale has educated are not only a numerous body, but they have taken so high a rank in public life and in professional and business pursuits that this great celebration took on the aspect of a national event. Dr. Hadley's administration of university affairs is accounted highly successful. Among the distinguished men upon whom honorary degrees were conferred was the President of the United States. We have mentioned elsewhere the resignation of President Low from Columbia University, and the appointment of Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler as Acting President. President Charles Kendall Adams, of the University of Wisconsin, resigned on October 11 in consequence of the continuance of his much-regretted ill health. Dr. George A. Gates, for a number of years president of Iowa College, has been elected president of Washburn College, at Topeka, Kan. Among constant givers to educational institutions none is more worthy of honor than Dr. D. K. Pearsons, of whom we are glad to publish a character sketch in this number of the REVIEW. Dartmouth College has celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the graduation of Daniel Webster. The German public, as well as the German universities, observed the eightieth birthday of Prof. Rudolph Virchow, of the University of Berlin, which occurred on October 13.



THE MARQUIS ITO.



THE NEW AMERICAN-BUILT RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP "RETVIZAN," THE SWIFTEST VESSEL OF HER CLASS AFLOAT.

## RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From September 21 to October 19, 1901.)

### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

September 23.—Leon F. Czolgosz is placed on trial at Buffalo for the murder of President McKinley.

September 24.—After a trial lasting less than nine hours, Leon F. Czolgosz is found guilty of the murder of President McKinley at Buffalo....The Republican and Citizens' Union conventions in New York City endorse Seth Low for mayor.

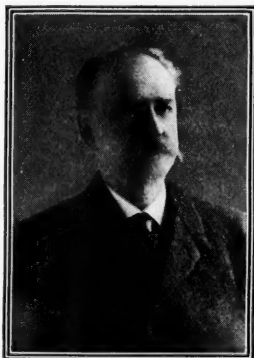
September 26.—New Jersey Republicans nominate Franklin Murphy for governor....Leon F. Czolgosz, convicted of the murder of President McKinley, is sentenced to be put to death in the electric chair in the week of October 28; he declares that he had no accomplices....Two plans for restriction of the suffrage are laid before the Virginia Constitutional Convention.

September 27.—Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, is taken to the prison at Auburn, N. Y., there to await execution.

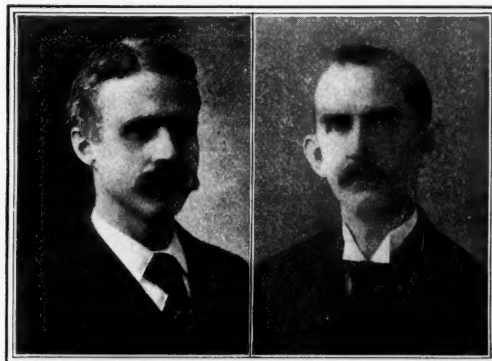
October 1.—Mayor James M. Seymour, of Newark, is nominated for governor by the New Jersey Democrats....William Barret Ridgely, of Illinois, succeeds Charles G. Dawes as Comptroller of the Currency.

October 3.—Governor-General Wood issues an order formally dissolving the Cuban Constitutional Convention....Massachusetts Democrats nominate Josiah Quincy for governor....New York City Democrats nominate Edward M. Shepard for mayor.

October 4.—Massachusetts Republicans renominate Governor Winthrop M. Crane....Seth



MR. THADDEUS S. SHARRETTS.  
(Special commissioner of the United States to assist in revising the Chinese customs.)



HON. JOSIAH QUINCY.

GOV. W. M. CRANE.

(Opposing candidates for the Massachusetts Governorship.)

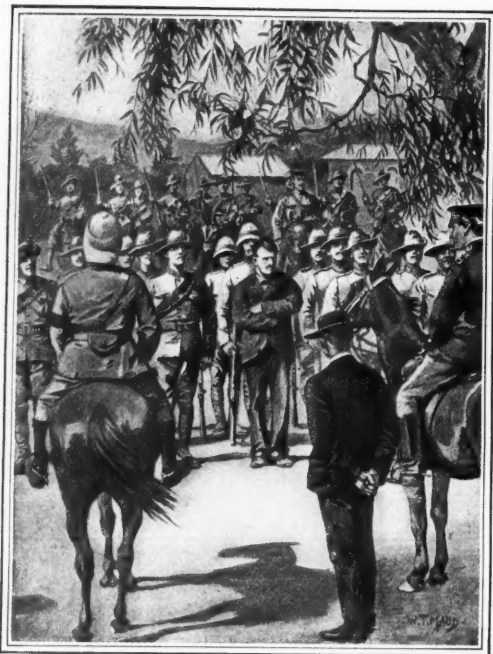
Low formally accepts the anti-Tammany nominations for mayor.

October 7.—President Roosevelt appoints ex-Gov. Thomas Goode Jones United States District Judge for the Northern and Middle Districts of Alabama....At a special election in Connecticut the proposition to hold a State constitutional convention is carried by a decisive majority....Edward M. Shepard accepts the Tammany nomination for mayor of New York City.

October 9.—Rear-Admiral Schley is placed on the naval retired list, having reached the age limit of active service (62 years)....United States General Appraiser Thaddeus S. Sharretts is appointed by President Roosevelt as a special commissioner to assist in revising the Chinese customs and in negotiating a commercial treaty between the United States and China.

October 14.—The United States Supreme Court opens its fall term.

October 15.—Rhode Island Democrats nominate Dr. L. F. C. Garvin for Governor.



A COURT-MARTIAL TRIAL FOR TREASON IN CAPE COLONY.

October 16.—Rhode Island Republicans renominate Gov. William Gregory.... The Boston registration books for the State election show a total of 108,240 names on the voting list, the greatest number ever recorded in the history of the city.

#### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

September 21.—The Argentina Chamber passes a bill imposing obligatory military service.

September 25.—The bill for compulsory industrial arbitration passes the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

September 28.—Sir Joseph Dimsdale, M.P., is elected Lord Mayor of London.

October 2.—The provincial elections in Nova Scotia result in an overwhelming Liberal victory.

October 3.—The Earl of Halsbury, Lord Chancellor of England, expresses himself as opposed to the reduction of the Irish representation in the British Parliament.... Abdurrahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, dies, and is succeeded by his eldest son, Habibullah.

October 5.—The Danish Rigsdag is opened by King Christian in person.

October 10.—M. Laurent Tailhade, editor of the *Liber-taire*, an anarchist paper of Paris, is sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of 1,000 francs for incendiary utterances during the Czar's visit to France.... Gen. Sir Redvers Buller is severely censured in England for a speech in which he admitted that he advised the surrender of Ladysmith.

October 11.—The Rhodes-Schnadhorst correspondence over Cecil Rhodes' gifts to the English Liberal party is made public.

October 12.—The Empress Dowager of China issues two reform edicts.

October 14.—Russia's naval budget for 1902 calls for 98,300,000 roubles (\$50,624,500).

October 15.—The French budget for 1902 shows a deficit of 50,000,000 francs (\$10,000,000), two-fifths of which is due to sugar bounties.

October 16.—A British naval court-martial finds that the torpedo-boat destroyer *Cobra*, lost in the North Sea on September 18, with more than 60 lives, collapsed from structural weakness.

October 17.—The editor of a German anarchist paper is sentenced to four months' imprisonment for publishing an article approving of the assassination of President McKinley.

October 18.—The Russian battleship *Retvizan* maintains an average speed of 18.8 knots for 12 hours, which breaks the record for vessels of that class.

#### MILITARY OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

September 21.—Lord Kitchener reports the capture of two Boer commandoes near Adenburgh.... Colonel the Hon. A. Murray and his adjutant, Captain Murray, both killed while trying to prevent Kruitzienger crossing the Orange River.

September 22.—The Boers damage the railway near Paardekop in Natal; ten trucks are derailed.... The supply of foodstuffs at Bloemfontein is very low.

September 24.—Sentence of permanent banishment from South Africa is promulgated at Pretoria against the Boer leaders captured since the 15th.... Many farmers are joining the Boers in Cape Colony.

September 25.—There is a virulent outbreak of rinderpest in Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

September 26.—A return published shows there were 1,268 deaths in the prison camps in the Transvaal last



WHY NOT ORDER A COURT OF INQUIRY?

All England is calling upon General Buller to resign because he confesses he advised the surrender of Ladysmith.

From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago).



month, and 1,052 in the Orange River Colony camp, the overwhelming majority of which are children....The chief news from Pretoria is of sentences passed on prisoners of war of penal servitude, ranging from five years to short periods.

September 27.—Lord Kitchener states that the Boers under Botha attack forts Itala and Prospect on the Zulu border, but that the garrisons drove them off.... The trial of Commandant Lotta begins at Graaf Reinet.

September 29.—In a Boer attack, led by Commandant Delarey, on Colonel Kekewich's camp, at Moedwill, the British sustain a loss of 4 officers and 31 men; the Boers also lose heavily.

September 30.—The British casualties in the recent fighting at forts Itala and Prospect are shown by the official list to be 127; one officer and twelve men are killed; General Botha retires at nightfall....Tjaardt Kruger, who recently surrendered, dies at Pretoria after a short illness.

October 7.—Thirteen of Lord Kitchener's scouts are reported captured in a Boer ambush.

October 9.—Martial law is declared over the whole of Cape Colony.

October 12.—Lord Kitchener reports the capture of Commandant Scheepers.

October 16.—In a fight at Twenty-four Streams, near Piquetberg, Captain Bellew and four other British are killed, and several others wounded.

October 17.—A Boer commando of 500 men reaches the sea, 60 miles northwest of Cape Town.

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

September 21.—The Czar and Czarina witness a grand review of 130,000 French troops on the Plain of Bétheny, near Compiègne, France....Aguinaldo's bodyguard,



MISS ELLEN M. STONE.

(The American missionary captured by brigands in Bulgaria and held for ransom.)



PRESIDENT SETH LOW LEAVING COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CHAPEL AFTER DELIVERING HIS FAREWELL ADDRESS.

commanded by Major Alhambra, surrenders near Baler, Luzon.

September 22.—The German Social Congress opens at Lubeck.

September 23.—Great destitution in consequence of floods is reported from the Yangtze district of China.

September 24.—In the athletic contest between Oxford and Cambridge universities on the one side, and Harvard and Yale on the other, the Americans win six out of nine events.

September 26.—The body of President Lincoln is placed beneath the Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ill., after identification.

September 28.—Captain Connell, the other officers, and 45 men of Company C, Ninth United States Infantry, are massacred by Filipino insurgents at Balangiga, Island of Samar.

October 2.—Governor Gage, of California, arranges a settlement of the strike of the San Francisco teamsters and water-front laborers, which began on July 21.... The Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church opens at San Francisco.

October 4.—The *Columbia* wins the third race in the series sailed with the *Shamrock*, thereby retaining the *America's* cup in the United States.

October 7.—The trustees of Columbia University accept the resignation of President Seth Low, the anti-Tammany candidate for mayor of New York City.

October 8.—A fund of \$56,000 is raised in the United States for the ransom of Miss Stone, the American missionary held captive by Bulgarian brigands.

October 16.—Otto Nordenskjöld's Antarctic expedition sails from Sweden....Forty-six men of Company E, Ninth United States Infantry, are attacked by 400 bolomen in the Island of Samar; 10 are killed and 6 wounded.

October 18.—Five laborers are killed by the caving in of rock in a section of the New York rapid-transit subway.

## OBITUARY.

September 22.—Simon Sterne, of New York, a well-known lawyer, 62.  
...Dr. Abram Litton, of St. Louis, scientist and chemist, 87.

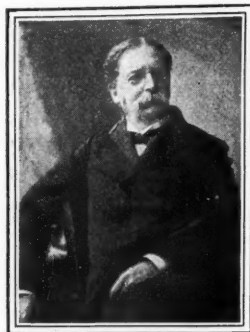
September 23.—Frederick Fraley, a distinguished Philadelphian, 97.

September 24.—The Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, 49.  
...Judge Jere M. Wilson, of Washington, 73.

September 26.—John George Nicolay, private secretary to President Lincoln, 70....Judge William A. Fisher, of Baltimore, 65....Daniel A. Ray, United States Marshal for Hawaii, 65.

September 28.—J. H. ("Jack") Haverly, famous minstrel and theatrical manager, 58.

September 29.—Dr. William C. Gray, of Chicago, editor of *The Interior*, 70....Dr. Henry Whitehorne, of Schenectady, N. Y., a well-known educator, 86.



DR. J. G. MERRILL.  
(New President of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.)



THE LATE EX-GOV. JOHN S. PILLSBURY, OF MINNESOTA.

October 3.—Maj.-Gen. George Washington Getty, veteran of the Mexican, the Seminole, and the Civil Wars, 82....Abdur Rahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, 71.  
...Henry William Cramp, vice-president of the great shipbuilding company, 50.

October 4.—The Rev. Dr. Cecil F. P. Bancroft, principal of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., 62.

October 7.—Walter D. Davidge, a well-known Washington lawyer, 78.



THE LATE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

October 8.—The Rt. Rev. Alexander Burgess, Episcopal bishop of the Diocese of Quincy, Ill., 82.

October 10.—Lorenzo Snow, president of the Mormon Church, 87.

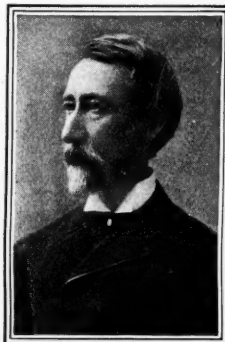
October 12.—Mathew G. Emery, a former mayor of Washington, 83....The Rev. Dr. George Scudder Mott, of Orange, N. J., a prominent Presbyterian preacher, 83.

October 13.—Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin and a leading woman of Philadelphia, 80....Lansing Warren, editor and publisher of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, 43.

October 14.—Edwin Landseer Harris, a well-known artist of Rochester, N. Y., 43.

October 18.—Ex-Gov. John S. Pillsbury, of Minnesota, 73.

October 19.—Rear-Admiral Francis M. Bunce, U. S. N. (retired), 65.

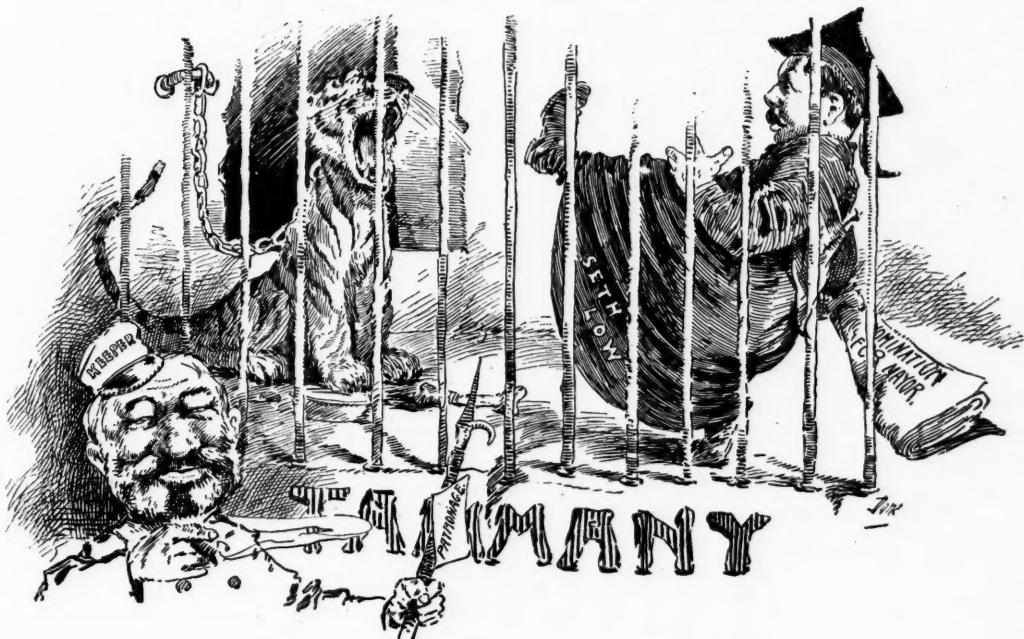


THE LATE JERE M. WILSON.

(Counsel for Admiral Schley before the Court of Inquiry.)



## SOME CARTOONS ON THE NEW YORK MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN.

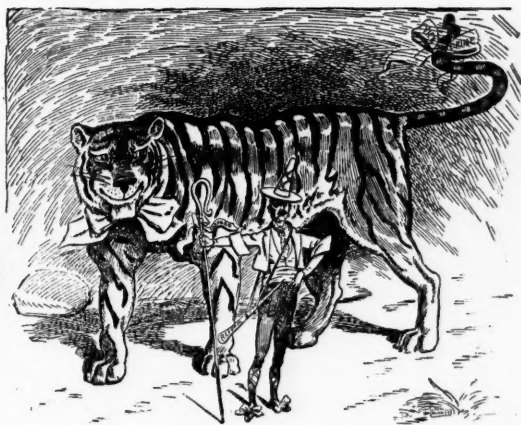


TO BEARD THE TIGER.—From the *Plain-Dealer* (Cleveland).



RED RIDING HOOD IN NEW YORK POLITICS.

RED RIDING HOOD SHEPARD: "What big teeth you got, grandma."—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



The Tiger had a candidate,  
A Shepherd white as snow.  
And everywhere the Shepherd led  
The Tiger said he'd go. (nit!)

From the *Tribune* (New York).



HE WILL TACKLE THE TIGER.  
President Low, of Columbia College, gets out on the political field again.

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

THE most prominent subject of political cartoons and caricature last month in the United States was the great municipal campaign in New York City. In many aspects this contest was the most significant ever carried on in any American city, and it has been observed with intense interest in all parts of the country. Philadelphia, last month, was also much stirred up over a municipal campaign, but Philadelphia's affairs seldom secure



CAN HE CHANGE THE TIGER'S STRIPES?  
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



THE SHEPARD AND HIS CROOKS—A POLITICAL PASTORAL.

From the *Herald* (New York).



"LIKE A SECOND GEORGE III."—Seth Low in his speech of acceptance.  
From the *Herald* (New York).

attention outside of Pennsylvania. New York's position as the American metropolis has been growing steadily, and its affairs are now regarded as of common concern North, South, East, and West. Tammany Hall is not a favorite organization with Democrats in other States, and the fact that so good a man as Mr. Shepard was accorded the nomination this year has not availed to affect American public opinion to any great extent. The cartoonists, regardless of party, have in the main arrayed themselves against Tammany. They have not, however, made any bitter attacks on Mr. Shepard. Much of their work has been humorous and highly effective.





THERE'S A NEW SHEEP IN THE SHEP(HE)RD'S FLOCK.—From the Plain-Dealer (Cleveland).



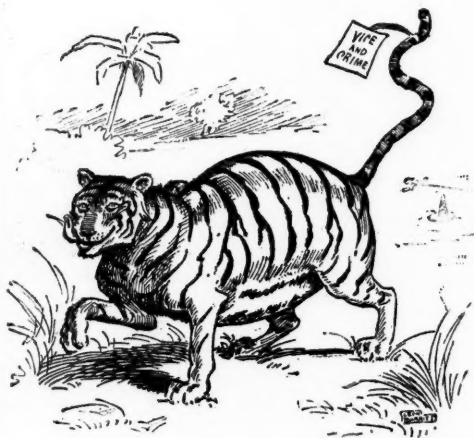
THE TIGER: "If my old pard doesn't throw him, I'm done for."—From the Journal (Detroit).



DON'T OVERCROWD THE LIFE PRESERVER.—From the *Journal* (New York).



There was a young lady of Niger  
Who smiled as she rode on a Tiger.



They came back from the ride  
With the lady inside,  
And the smile on the face of the Tiger.

From the *Tribune* (New York).



CROKER HAS A NIGHTMARE.

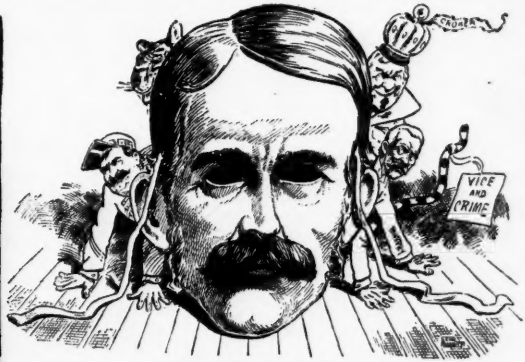
"Coming events cast their shadows before."  
From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago).



ONE POINT ON WHICH ALL NEW YORK IS UNITED.

All the political parties in the municipal campaign have pledged themselves to give a full day's schooling to every child every day in the school year.

From the *Journal* (New York).



THE SHEPARD MASK.

"Peek-a-boo! We see you hiding there!"  
From the *Tribune* (New York).

BEHOLD, NOW GOOD AND NOW PLEASANT IT IS  
FOR BRETHREN TO DWELL TOGETHER IN UNITY



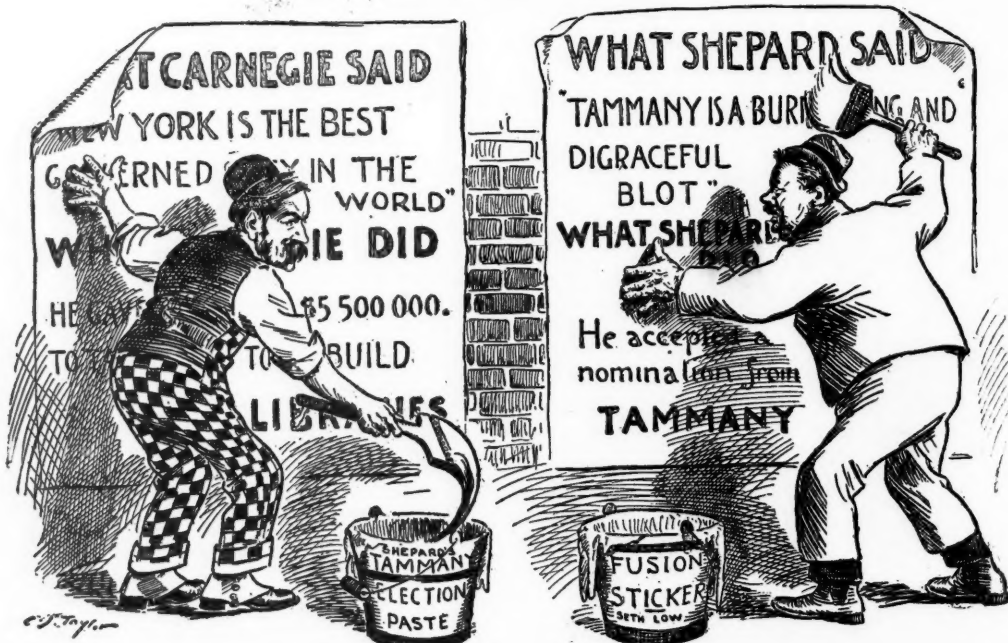
1897-1901.—From the *World* (New York).



"WHERE DO WE COME IN?"—From the *World* (New York).



SHEPARD'S FAMOUS LOOP.—From the Tribune (New York).



THE RIVAL BILL STICKERS.—Herald (New York).



# SETH LOW, NEW YORK'S ANTI-TAMMANY CANDIDATE FOR THE MAYORALTY.

BY JAMES H. CANFIELD.

TO one who for many years in the great central West has been a constant and at least a somewhat careful student, from what may be called a mediterranean standpoint, of the many and marked changes which have taken place in academic life and theory and in civic affairs, Mr. Low's withdrawal from Columbia University, and his acceptance of a second nomination for the mayoralty, are peculiarly interesting events.

The history of education in this country is certainly unique. Whatever else in the way of institutions, customs, or laws came to us from the old world, the public schools, or our school system (if that does not imply too much organization at the start), was essentially original. Really there was little or nothing of this which we could profitably transplant; all conditions here were such that we were obliged to strike out for ourselves on what were practically new lines. Our ancestors in the then new world saw quite clearly—though with by no means perfect vision—that if the experiment of a free government by the people in this wilderness of God across the sea was to succeed, and was to have staying power, wide-spread intelligence among the people must be secured and assured. This accounts for the immediate setting up of the public school, for the statute as early as 1647 requiring that "when any town is increased to the number of one hundred families or householders they shall set up a grammar school, the master thereof being able to instruct the youth so that they may be fitted for the University," and for the early founding of Harvard College. From that day to the present our educational movement has been a steady growth under and meeting a constant and intelligent demand.

Since the close of the Civil War we have advanced in this matter, as in all else, by leaps and bounds. For the last fifteen years the educational ferment has been continuous and extreme, and at times the stress and strain have seemed almost unbearable. Indeed, many men have broken under this or have been broken by it, or have voluntarily withdrawn from the field. The official death-rate has at times been almost alarming, and city and college authorities have found it no easy task to secure men competent to meet the emergency of the hour.

Such a critical moment in the history of Columbia College was reached about twelve years ago. The institution, chartered in 1754, was well into its second century, and held an honored position in the academic world. Its resources and revenues had been thought ample, it counted among its faculty and officers many men of high standing and of wide reputation, and its alumni had made excellent records in their various professions and callings. But the time had come when the college must determine whether it would meet the reasonable demands of the new education, would respond to the best influences of the educational renaissance, would cease building the tombs of the fathers and would move forward. To many of its most faithful friends and supporters it was entirely evident that the institution could not stand still—in the manual of the educational army there is no such movement as "marking time"; that if it even attempted to do this it would retrograde.

More than ten years ago, in a gathering of prominent educators in the city of Washington, when the question of a national university was under discussion, a Western man had said, "If Columbia College ever awakens to its true position and power, and the city of New York has its civic pride in that institution stirred to commensurate and practical appreciation, there will be no need of planning for a national university; it will be Columbia." To his credit be it recorded that President Barnard had recognized all this, with almost prophetic vision, and had wrought mightily to effect a change and to meet the near future demand; but the time was not then ripe, and the seed which he sowed had long lain dormant. Now the authorities and friends of the college came to a like belief and faith.

But to lift Columbia College to the plane of a true university, to quicken and enlarge its life, to make that life at all equal to its possibilities, to send the college well along this career of great usefulness and renown, this were a task calling for the exercise of the very highest administrative qualities. Absolute unanimity and hearty coöperation are at least as rare among college people as in the world at large, but substantial unanimity and very general coöperation were necessary to the success of the

movement. There must be readjustment at many points and growth at all points; but readjustment always means friction, and growing pains are hard to bear. Money, a great deal of money, is required by modern education; and money does not grow upon bushes by the roadside, especially by the side of a road which borders an estate thought to be wealthy—and for some years a few officers, with not the clearest foresight, had rather unwisely boasted of Columbia's riches, though for such a movement it was absolutely poor. The aims and methods and purposes and life of the new university must become known to all men; but the public at large knew very little about Columbia, and even an appearance of exploiting or advertising would be extremely distasteful to all college men, and harmful, if not fatal, to the undertaking in hand. Approved business methods were demanded, and to many faithful and loyal officers these seemed burdensome and undesirable and unnecessary. Above all, during the initial years at least of this reorganization, there must necessarily be a very close approach to one-man power, if certainty of movement and even reasonable dispatch were to be assured; and nowhere is autocracy more unwillingly accepted than by a college faculty and by college men.

These characteristics, then, must be united in one man if success was to crown the effort: a scholarly appreciation of educational needs and resources combined with rare business ability, a reasonable and sufficient acceptance of the traditions and spirit of Columbia, thoughtful consideration of the rights and welfare of others, a strong hold upon the confidence of his associates and of the community at large, accurate observation, sound judgment, tact, loyalty, good faith, patience—the best qualities of leadership.

With singular unanimity the choice fell upon Seth Low. He was just forty years of age, in the very prime of his life. He was graduated at the head of his class in 1870. A little more than ten years later his ability, his manliness, his absolute independence, his strong sense of civic duty, and his fearlessness had so commended him to his fellow-citizens in Brooklyn that he was chosen mayor under the new charter of that city. His administration is well known and need not be detailed here and now. It constituted an epoch in the history of municipal government. Men who watched his career most closely during those four years saw the most to praise and the least to blame. Adverse criticism was rare and constantly decreasing; appreciation grew into warm approval. When he turned aside from this task Brooklyn was one of the best-governed cities in the Union, and every Brooklynite was proud of Low.

He hesitated long and sincerely about accepting the presidency of Columbia. He made no pretensions to being an educator in the technical or professional sense; the task was a severe one, the burdens were very great, the necessary sacrifices were unusual; he felt that there would be more or less misunderstanding and friction from the start, and he knew full well that there were chances of failure. But he had been loyal to his alma mater, both as alumnus and trustee; there was no immediate demand for his services in any other direction; the path of duty seemed clear and plain, and he had never shrunk from any duty. He accepted the call.

The results fully justified the choice. Columbia College, though increased in attendance, in resources and in reputation, is but one of the several entities which serve to make Columbia University. Barnard College, Teachers' College, the Horace Mann School, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the School of Law, the Schools of Applied Science, the School of Graduate Instruction, the Summer School, and the Extension work—these, with the old college, constitute a notable collection of educational organizations under one management. The sphere of university influence includes more than four thousand regularly enrolled students, the roster of the instructional corps carries more than four hundred names, the graduate students who have already secured their first degrees, the "true graduate students," come from a large number of most renowned colleges and represent nearly every State in the Union. Even the old college is no longer merely local in its enrollment, but draws from many of the surrounding cities and States. The University, thus enlarged and expanded, occupies one of the most commanding sites in the metropolis, surrounded by other public institutions of unusual importance, the whole destined at no very distant day to give to the imperial city of the new world all the beauty and emotion of the classic Acropolis.

To sell the old buildings and site at a good price, to purchase advantageously the land for another campus, to determine in all its details the occupancy of this new ground, to plan buildings and drive construction through to a finish, to transfer all departments with no serious break in their work, to successfully refund all outstanding indebtedness, to provide for largely increased expenditures, to expand the entire curriculum, and to thoroughly reorganize the entire educational machinery, to accomplish the affiliation of the hitherto independent colleges, and in ten years to be able to leave all this so reasonably complete that the leading spirit of it all may withdraw without a jolt or a jar being felt in

any part of the machine, and with no apparent lessening of either power or speed—all this is surely a noteworthy achievement. It is, probably, without a parallel in the history of educational institutions. It is a very able administrator who can so determine and direct the relations and work of others that his own place and value are scarcely recognized, and that he can retire without causing what Wall Street would call a slump in the local market. It is far easier and far more common to secure a reputation for brilliancy by keeping one's self ostentatiously in sight, by insisting upon constant recognition and upon constant personal initiative, but this is not organization. In this already great University, Mr. Low has proved himself an organizer, an administrator, of remarkably high and strong character and qualities.

The newer and clearer and more rational thought in public affairs is that any unit of civic life is nothing more or less than a business corporation, a very practical and successful coöperative scheme. A city charter and its accompanying ordinances are nothing more than a necessary expansion and enlargement of the constitution and by-laws of every four-corners' debating club or high-school literary society or labor union, since each simply determines the ways and means of best accomplishing the purposes of the organization. Every citizen is supposed to contribute toward a common fund, and to contribute according to his financial or property ability. This common fund is supposed to be expended for common and public purposes, expended with the greatest economy consistent with efficiency, with absolute impartiality, and without the slightest reference to mere personal desires or personal benefits. The larger the number of co-partners in such a municipal scheme the more intelligent and the more active and the more complete must the co-partnership be. The greater the need, also, of expert services, and of services free from the slightest taint of indolence or indifference, or self-seeking or dishonesty. The people of a rural village can far more easily determine whether their one town constable or village marshal is honestly and efficiently performing his duty, without respect of persons, than the people of a great city can possibly be similarly informed about their chief of police, and therefore there is need of far greater care in the selection of the latter. The health officer of a small town may be quite indifferent and even remiss without very serious results, but the board of health of a city may not withhold its hand for a moment without a menace to the physical well-being of thousands. Whether the street commissioner of Kalamazoo, for in-

stance, is quite equal to his task is of some consequence, but the shortcomings of the same official in New York are of infinitely graver import. Even the leading administrative officer of the country town may be quite an indifferent or impossible person and no citizen suffer very seriously thereby or therefrom; but if the mayor of a metropolis be a mere figure-head there is a frightful loss in general honesty and efficiency of administration, to say nothing of the natural and inevitable humiliation of every citizen. These comparisons and illustrations may be carried through the entire list of municipal servants.

It has become evident, therefore, to all truly wise and thoughtful and thoroughly unselfish people that party politics as such, mere partisanship, ought to play no part whatever in municipal affairs. At least two political parties will always exist; ought always to exist, because each will be a check upon the other, a stimulus to the other. In national affairs the *raison d'être* of these is the necessary existence of a general administrative policy concerning each of several great problems, in the solution of which there is room for honest difference of opinion. Some similar problems exist within the lines of State interests; and the States, in Senatorial elections at least, touch closely and influentially national conditions. There may be ground for the continuance of party organization within the States, therefore. But the problems of a city are purely business problems, absolutely local in every respect, and there can be no reasonable ground for insisting upon an observance of party lines in municipal elections. Tariffs, foreign relations, the currency, internal improvements, the national budgets, the organization of the army and of the navy, the disposition of public lands—all these and others like them have no bearing, or but most indirect bearing, upon municipal life; and if there chance to be a point of contact on the very outer edge of the circle the slight friction cannot be cured from within. The essential results of successful municipal administration are safety and security for life, property, and the conduct of business affairs; well paved and clean streets, plenty of artificial light at a reasonable price, sufficient pure water to supply all ordinary demands, healthful and comfortable homes, sanitary sewers with expert plumbing, breathing places and recreation places for young and old, efficient public schools, the proper public care of the poor and needy and defective, the maintenance of law and order—in fine, the most complete enforcement possible and the most complete realization possible of the well-known apothegm, From each according to his ability and to each according to his need. All these matters, how-

ever, are purely business matters, and are to be cared for by business methods. Men may be divided in opinion as to the best men or the best means by which to accomplish the best results along these lines, and thus what may be called local parties may arise, but the cleavage will be, must be, on local lines and for local reasons, and for no other.

For more than twenty years Mr. Low has stood squarely and insistently, and unselfishly and fearlessly, for this theory of business principles and not partisan methods in local affairs. He has been its most conspicuous advocate, he has been its very incarnation, and for four years he put all this into practice in a remarkably successful manner. It is scarcely too much to assert that the public affairs of Brooklyn during his mayoralty became as though his private business, and as far as possible were administered upon precisely the same basis and by the same methods as would direct his conduct of private affairs. He tried to save money for the people precisely as he would have tried to make money for himself.

He endeavored to secure the largest possible returns from the resources at hand, just as he would have labored for like results for a firm in which he was a partner. He regarded taxes paid by citizens as a definite investment for a definite purpose, and he was as eager to realize upon this investment as though it had been made by or for a corporation of which he was a director or the president.

He made character and efficiency the sole test for appointment to public service and the sole assurance of continued tenure. He carried municipal administration to the highest point of efficiency ever reached in this country. And in all he manifested the characteristics which gave him success at Columbia, and which made him conspicuous in the educational world.

This is why, in the hour of their supreme need of honest, competent, fearless administration of civic affairs, hundreds of thousands of our citizens have instinctively and confidently turned to Seth Low.

## EDWARD MORSE SHEPARD.

BY GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY.

EDWARD MORSE SHEPARD, the candidate of the Democratic party for mayor of Greater New York, may be said to have an almost unparalleled record of public service and accomplishment for the advancement of good government in city, State and nation, notwithstanding the fact that he has held no public office excepting that of Civil Service Commissioner, and a temporary appointment as assistant to the attorney-general of the State.

The conditions leading up to his present candidacy are unique. The potentialities suggested are so far reaching that the world-wide constituency of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS may well be advised of what many believe to be the fact.

The man for the hour is here!

Democracy is the cause of the common people. For the past few decades it has seemed to languish throughout the world. Legislative procedure has largely failed to be either effective or representative. The demand for the referendum is the significant evidence of this. This demand is even more significant of the general consciousness of a doubt as to the ability of the people under the present methods of government to conserve and protect the rights of all. In the United

States, which has been the haven of the oppressed, the great party of the common people has for the past few years been divided, and is at present without force or cohesion even as an opposition party. The strength of the party in the whole country has been weakened by the rule of corruption in local Democratic strongholds. Thus has the party of Jefferson been laid low.

The increase of the productive power of the country through the greater utilization of natural forces has been marvellous. The evolution of modern society has been along the lines of mammon worship far beyond the traditional "Almighty Dollar" period. An idolatry of accumulated wealth or its counterpart, hatred, seems to have taken possession of all sections of our people. The political party which sees in the maintenance of existing conditions and the protection of vested rights the chief reason for its being has flourished greatly. The extraordinary doctrine of the right of the strong to dominate the weak has made much headway in this land of universal suffrage, and the monarchical theory of colonies to be ruled until the rulers deemed them fitted to govern themselves is maintained by large numbers of the people. From West



and South, and East and North, the cry is heard, who shall be the leader to reunite the party of the people, for the work that is manifestly waiting to be done? So much for the hour!

What of the man?

Mr. Shepard inherits qualities which, together with study and practice, preëminently fit him to be that leader. These have given him a philosophic conception and an intellectual grasp of the dynamics of politics which do not often accompany practical efficiency. He has also the strong and unyielding elements of moral character that are essential to the reformer. His clear, calm, vigorous mind, while not ignoring the vital and immediate moral issue, probes to the bottom the conditions which have brought about the moral rotteness and, perchance, finds them related to the departure from fundamental principles of government. Thus he can be trusted not to allow the zeal of his moral vigor to destroy the house he would purify; nor, on the other hand, to become so lost in fine-spun technicalities as to ignore the moral issues as they may demand vigorous and prompt treatment. The equipoise of Mr. Shepard's mentality and qualities is as marked as it is rare. It has been well said of him by a distinguished publicist, "In Mr. Edward M. Shepard is seen the evolution of traits and powers which in every civilization best assure the result of student, statesman, reformer, moralist, jurist, publicist and gentleman. He has a philosophy of intellect which is not exaggerated when it is compared with that of Jefferson. His is an insight as prophetic as that of Tilden without that wavering liability to deviate from principle to expediency. His is a culture alike as natural and perfected as that of Horatio Seymour, at whose feet he sat; and his are versatility, a normal firmness, and a courageous adhesion to truth, with a consequent detestation of demagoguery and indirection. . . . There is no issue of principle international in its scope which has relation to law, to justice, or to literature which he ignores. There is no obligation, national in its sweep, to which he is unfaithful. . . . The scope, the theater, the recognition, matter not to him. The duty is the one consideration. Among the very few who can be called statesmen without satire, scholars without sarcasm, patriots without cynicism, and reformers without qualification, who have lived in Brooklyn, this man is easily the first."

As a courageous apostle of reform he stands in bold relief. The fearless courage of his actions, the moral tonic of his words, have had a strong educational influence upon the community. Because of these he was selected by the Governor of New York State to prosecute John

Y. McKane for fraud at the ballot-box. This he did with vigor and success, but without malice. As for his words, there is no need to repeat them here; the air is full of their echoes; his present opponents do him the honor to constantly quote him.

No more splendidly unique and dramatic situation has developed in modern politics than that which gave this man the forum in which to say to those tendering him the nomination: "Gentlemen, I want to know if you have read my speeches delivered in 1897, and my speeches before and since. I want to know if you and the others who are considering this nomination recognize in them the ideals of a political behavior. Until you have read them, and know that they speak the ideas of the man you ask to be mayor, I would ask you to offer me no nomination. If you elect me mayor I shall stand inflexibly for those ideas. I stood for them then and I stand for them now."

Fearless, dauntless, steadfast, inflexible he stands! Even though his position seems to some to have changed, his words were spoken with an integrity of purpose which gave them an abiding life.

Mr. Shepard was born in the city of New York, now the Borough of Manhattan, in the Greater New York, fifty-one years ago. His lineage goes back to the sturdy Puritans who settled in New England. His father, Lorenzo B. Shepard, was one of the most brilliant of the young men of New York of a half century ago. Dying at the early age of thirty-six, he left a reputation that has not dimmed with the passing years. It may be said that the career of the son has already reflected light upon that of the father. Lorenzo B. Shepard was United States District Attorney for the District of New York, and also Counsel for the Corporation of the City of New York, and often a delegate of great influence at the conventions of the Democratic party.

One incident in the career of his father is interesting to relate, because it is so pertinent to the present situation of the son. In the year 1856, when Fernando Wood was mayor of the City of New York, Lorenzo B. Shepard was Counsel to the Corporation, and likewise Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall. At this time the county was under the separate government of a board of supervisors, of which the mayor was a member *ex-officio*. The board of supervisors passed a resolution by vote of a majority, including the mayor, directing the raising of a tax of \$200,000 for the improvement of Central Park, to be expended under the direction of Fernando Wood and Joseph S. Taylor, commissioners. There was at the time great public indignation at

this procedure. Although having no relation to the county government, but only the very close political relation to the mayor held by the Counsel to the Corporation, Lorenzo B. Shepard brought a suit against Fernando Wood and others, not in his official capacity, but as an individual and tax-payer, praying for an injunction to declare the resolution void. The injunction was granted and continued by the special term. Justice Whiting in his opinion said: "I am more than pleased that the burden of this suit has been assumed by a high executive officer of the Corporation, that while he has incurred the risk of giving dissatisfaction to a large majority of the board of supervisors, the benefit of his example, so praiseworthy and just yet so novel, will have a tendency to allay an apprehension already strongly pervading this community, that there can be no restraint imposed upon the enormous, extraordinary and wilful expenditure that has been so long indulged."

This was the inheritance of the son; an inheritance vastly greater than wealth, of which there was none. When he was six years old his mother moved to Brooklyn. He attended the public school in Degraw Street. Thus early was he privileged to have association with the children of all the people. Thus early did he begin to realize the oneness of humanity, to profoundly respect men for what they are and what they may become. Lack of vigorous health necessitated a change, and for one year he went to Oberlin, Ohio. Here he was thrown in contact with the newer citizenship of the West, the anti-slavery sentiment and the intensely earnest and religious atmosphere of that educational center in the Western Reserve. Thus he was able at the impressionable period of his life to get the seeds of a knowledge of the vastly differing conditions in this country. Returning to the public schools, he prepared for and entered the College of the City of New York, which was then and is still a part of the public-school system. He is now one of the trustees of this college and president of the Alumni Association. Fellow-students say that he was easily the intellectual leader of the class of 1869, of which he was the salutatorian.

He graduated at the age of eighteen, and became a law student in the office of Man & Parsons, soon becoming managing clerk. Of this firm his father had been senior member when it was Shepard & Parsons. In 1890, after many years of association with Mr. Albert Stickney, one of the keenest legal minds in New York, he resumed his earlier association with Mr. John E. Parsons, one of the foremost lawyers of the United States, forming the firm of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

This firm has a very large business, requiring from Mr. Shepard an exceptionally extensive law practice, involving also important executive work.

Probably the most lasting legal service performed by Mr. Shepard has been in connection with his work as one of the counsel to the Rapid Transit Commission of the city of New York, whereby has been secured, in spite of extraordinary opposition of every character, the beginning of a system of transportation owned by the city, which will at the end of the lease be free of any existing debt.

Mr. Shepard has always been a careful student of history, especially, the political history of the State of New York, of the United States, and of Great Britain. He has made many contributions to current magazines and pamphlet literature, and written a life of Martin Van Buren, of which it has been said, "Mr. Shepard has made one lasting contribution to history in the 'Life of Martin Van Buren.' There are many—and among them are strangers not biased by friendship—who regard that volume to be the best the 'Statesman Series' has yet issued, and who consider it to be a needed and unanswerable vindication of one of the greatest presidents and greatest Americans."

Mr. Shepard has not only studied political history, but his conception of duty compelled him to take an active part in political activity in association with the Democratic party. He was active in organizing the Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn, of which he later became the president.

The report of the commission which prepared the bill providing for a forestry commission in the State of New York was drawn by Mr. Shepard, who is recognized as among the ablest students of that most important subject.

Mr. Shepard's thorough mastery of political questions has made him the friend and trusted adviser of many of the leading political minds of his time, so that his knowledge of public men and affairs has grown largely at first hand.

His recent nomination by the Democratic party came as a surprise, not only to the community who had not believed such result possible even from the rising tide of public sentiment, but it was more of a surprise to him, for no hint of it had been given until two days before.

It is not possible here to explain in detail the conditions which brought such a result about. The importance of the Borough of Brooklyn as a factor in a campaign in which Seth Low was a candidate gave the opportunity to the very strong and compact organization of the Democratic party in Kings County to insistently demand the nomination of Comptroller Coler of that

Borough, for whose nomination there was so much public demand. Comptroller Coler not being accepted, Edward M. Shepard was agreed upon because he had two essential requisites: First, ample knowledge of politics; and, second, demonstrated ability to cope with the complex conditions which a cosmopolitan population presents. Further, he possessed a character known to be thoroughly reliable, tested by a record of opposition to evils in public administration in his own party or elsewhere.

I know this character, and I know the talents

that have been placed in his keeping; I fear not to counsel others to join in calling for the use of those talents. He has extraordinary equipment. Inheritance, mental ability, and a fine power of selection enabled him to gain it. With this equipment he has the rightful dower, and power of the incentive of *noblesse oblige*. When the demand shall be made upon him to serve, he will bring all his powers to bear, doing his best; and that best will be an ever-growing quantity, which will be faithful and steadfast to the best interests of his country and to the truth.

## NEW YORK'S MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN.

BY MILO ROY MALTBIÉ.

THE present political situation in New York City is quite unique. Tammany Hall, the personification of blackmail and corruption, has nominated for mayor Edward M. Shepard, a man of sterling character, a lawyer of high reputation, a civil service reformer, and an Independent Democrat, who but four years ago branded the organization which now nominates him as "the most burning and disgraceful blot upon the municipal history of this country."

The anti-Tammany forces, composed of Republicans, Independent Democrats, Citizens Union members, and others of various shades of political belief, have nominated Seth Low, formerly mayor of Brooklyn, and recently president of Columbia University. He also is a man of sterling character, large executive ability, broad culture, wide sympathy with the masses; a practical reformer, and a Republican in national politics. Four years ago he was nominated by the Citizens Union, composed of independent Republicans and Democrats. The Republican party refused to endorse his nomination, and bitterly opposed his election, but in the present campaign it is working industriously to place him in the mayor's chair.

What is the explanation of this anomalous situation? What are the issues at stake? How will the election result? What will be the effect upon the movement for good government in New York and other cities? These are the questions now demanding attention. To comprehend fully the meaning and importance of the various factors a bit of retrospect is necessary.

### HISTORICAL SETTING.

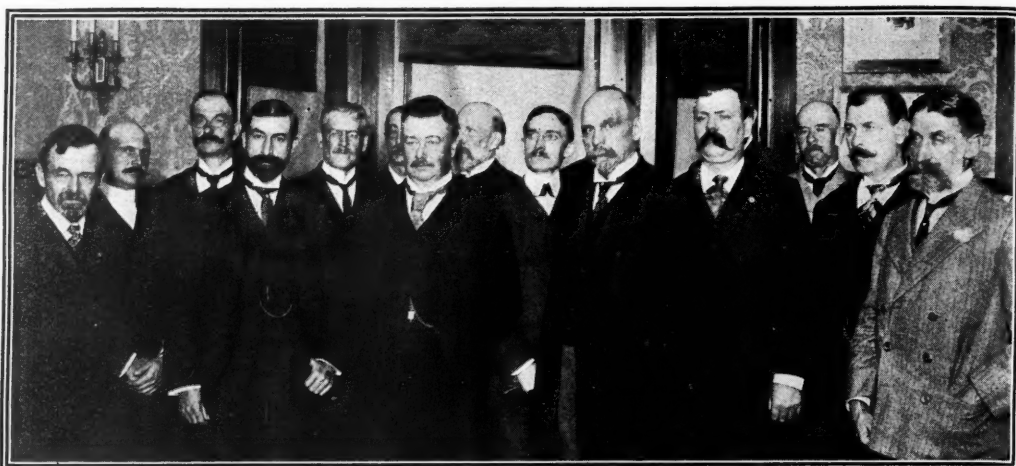
The downfall of Tweed in 1871 was accompanied by a short-lived civic revival. In a few

years the enthusiasm had cooled, and Tammany Hall was restored to power—under new leaders, to be sure, but possessed of the same ravenous appetite for the spoils of office and public plunder. A swift return to the practices of the Tweed Ring was out of the question, but under the leadership first of John Kelly, and afterward of Richard Croker, a most corrupt system of blackmail was soon built up.

The facts were brought to the attention of the State Legislature early in 1894, and reinforced by considerations of party politics, led to the appointment of an investigating committee, of which Mr. Clarence Lexow was chairman. Similar investigations have been made every few years; for New York State is normally Republican and New York City is normally Democratic. Hence a Republican State commission investigates with glee the corrupt workings of a Democratic city government. But the Lexow Committee soon displayed a sincerity of purpose that drew to its support all opposed to Tammany: those who dared not fight so strong an organization single-handed as well as those who needed only the prospect of Tammany's defeat to cause them to speak out.

### REFORMERS IN COMMAND.

The evidence presented to this committee caused the city to blush with shame. Day after day well-authenticated stories of blackmail and corruption were pitifully told by the victims. Then followed a civic awakening such as had not been known since Tweed's time. A municipal election being close at hand, a committee of seventy representative men was formed to nominate non-partisan candidates and to secure their election. Mr. William L. Strong, a dry goods



From the N. Y. Tribune.

E. M. Grout.

Seth Low.

C. V. Fornes.

MESSRS. LOW, GROUT, AND FORNES, AND THE CITIZENS UNION NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE.

merchant of high standing and reputation, but with little experience in politics, was named for mayor. The remainder of the ticket was made up of men selected from the various organizations, the aim being to unite all elements hostile to Tammany Hall. In this they were successful.

The election was a victory for the Good Government ticket, Mr. Strong having a plurality of 50,000 out of a total vote of 260,000. The reform administration apparently entered upon its official career under most favorable conditions. The city had unquestionably repudiated Tammany Hall and its corrupt methods. But the formation and execution of a constructive policy is entirely different from pointing out the mistakes in the plans and actions of others. It is much easier to apply the brake than to guide aright. Thus, it was a simple matter for the anti-Tammany forces to agree that Tammany was wicked and ought to be deposed, but to agree upon a line of action when once in power was entirely different and vastly more difficult.

#### OBSTACLES TO REFORM.

Immediately following the election the trouble began. Every faction that had contributed to Mayor Strong's election demanded its share of the offices and the recognition of its particular theory. Recognizing that no one party or faction alone had elected him, Mayor Strong sought to harmonize all. This process called for almost superhuman tact and ability. To say that Mayor Strong was not equal to the task is in no way discreditable to him. Further, the different elective officials chosen from these divergent factions were inclined to act independently.

They received their mandates from the people, and each interpreted his election as a personal endorsement.

Now there was at the head of the Good Government movement no well-developed party organization, no generally recognized leader or "boss." And whatever faults the "boss" system may be responsible for, it certainly has the virtue of unity and of forcing the fusion of petty factions. Some such force was needed during Strong's administration. It did not exist, and its lack seriously hindered and weakened the reform movement.

The practical effect of this condition of affairs was not only to destroy all unity of purpose and action, but to produce an administration having several very good features, but several others quite bad. And the bad will always overshadow the good, unless there is a great preponderance of the latter. Then, too, the failure of the Strong administration to reach the high standard set made its lack seem far greater than it really was.

#### "PERSONAL LIBERTY."

There was another factor, probably of more importance, especially with certain classes of people. The election of 1894 was correctly interpreted as rebuking blackmail and corruption. But many went further and interpreted it as approving a rigid enforcement of the laws regarding gambling, prostitution, and Sunday opening of saloons. A thorough regeneration of the police force was undertaken. Laws that many had forgotten were on the statute books were enforced. Gambling and prostitution were attacked, and a strict enforcement of the excise



law attempted. Not one step was taken that the law did not command, but New York is not a Puritan city. These laws were not of its making. They had been passed by a Republican State legislature to deprive a Democratic city of its "personal liberty." So said the anti-Puritans. Tammany Hall had not enforced them, but had made the saloon-keepers, the gamblers, and their ilk pay liberally for non-enforcement. The reform government did away with this blackmail, and thus far public sentiment supported it. But when it came to the rigid enforcement of "blue laws" many rebelled. They wanted their beer on Sunday. The wealthy club member could have his champagne. What right had he to deny the poor their beer?

Police Commissioner Roosevelt and the reform government may have been right, but their policy in this instance was regarded by not a few of their former friends and supporters as a political mistake, and the great good accomplished by Mr. Roosevelt in other directions was forgotten by

those who saw only a direct attack upon their personal liberty.

#### TAMMANY RESTORED TO POWER.

This was the situation in the fall of 1897, when the first election under the Greater New York Charter was held. The forces that had elected Mr. Strong were disrupted. Animosities had been engendered. The Independents would not make a deal with the Republican party, and insisted that the Republicans endorse the Citizens Union nomination. But the Republicans would not accept a subordinate position, and finally the Citizens Union nominated Seth Low independently. The Republican party held its convention later, naming its own ticket, with Gen. B. F. Tracy at its head.

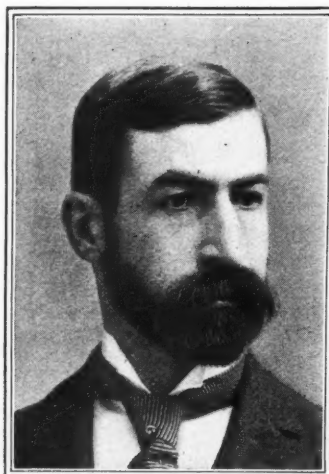
The Tammany forces, upon the other hand, were almost a unit. Mr. Robert A. Van Wyck was slated for mayor, and the other nominees were representative Tammany men. The Jeffersonian Democracy put up Henry George, and



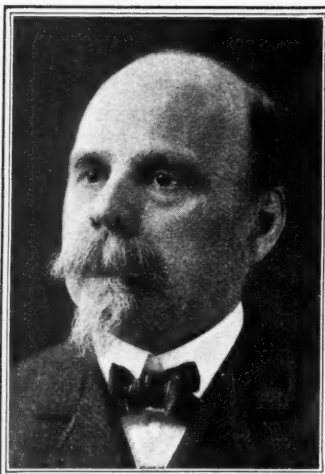
From the N. Y. Tribune.

E. M. Shepard. Mayor Van Wyck. W. W. Ladd, Jr.

MR. EDWARD M. SHEPARD AND DEMOCRATIC LEADERS AT THE HOFFMAN HOUSE HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK.



MR. EDWARD M. GROUT.  
(Fusion candidate for Comptroller.)



MR. CHARLES V. FORNES.  
(Fusion candidate for President Board of Aldermen.)

thus for a time a four-cornered fight was waged. A few days before election Mr. George suddenly died, and his vote largely drifted back to Tammany Hall.

The election resulted in the success of the Tammany ticket, Van Wyck receiving 234,000, or 44 per cent. of the total vote cast—a plurality of 83,000 over his nearest opponent. Mr. Low received 151,000, or 29 per cent.; General Tracy, 102,000, or 20 per cent., and Henry George 21,700, or 4 per cent. A union of the Low and Tracy vote gives a plurality of nearly 20,000, and many have argued from this premise that if Low had been endorsed by both Citizens Union and the Republican party, he would have been elected. But this does not follow. If Mr. Low had run upon a union ticket, the opposition upon the part of many Democrats to voting for a Republican, or any one supported by the Republicans, would have alienated more than 10,000 voters. The other returns seem to point this way, for the Tammany candidate for comptroller polled only 8,000 votes less than the Republican and Citizens Union tickets combined. Looking backward, we can now see that Tammany was almost certain to win.

At first glance one may think that there is little relation between the Strong administration and the election of 1894 and the present situation, but it will become evident as we proceed that the present conditions are entirely incomprehensible except with the above facts in mind.

#### CORRUPTION AND BLACKMAIL AGAIN COMMON.

January 1, 1898, saw Tammany Hall again in control of the city, only it was now a greater

city, with double the population of old New York and a vastly increased area. The corrupt methods in vogue in 1894 were immediately restored, and within two years systematic blackmail was as common as ever. The State Legislature, remembering the success of the Lexow investigation, appointed another committee in 1899. Many regarded this as a purely partisan move and refused to cooperate. However, much valuable and interesting evidence was secured. For example, Mr. Croker himself unblushingly admitted that he was working for his own pocket all of the time.

Following the retirement of the Mazet Committee, other agencies took up the fight. The

press exposed the gambling combine, showing that Tammany men were receiving at least \$3,000,000 annually for the privilege of running, contrary to law. The City Vigilance League, the Society for the Prevention of Crime, the Society for the Suppression of Vice, the churches and settlements upon the East Side—the portion of the city where dwell the poor classes and the foreign element—and many other organizations enlisted in the crusade against vice and the corrupt union of the city officials with crime and criminals. The police were requested, entreated, implored to close the brothels and the gambling places which were contaminating the innocent children of respectable parents, whose poverty prevented their removal to purer quarters. Officials were accused and brought to trial before their superiors, but without success. Appeal was taken to the mayor and other high city officials, but nothing was done, except in a very few instances.

#### ANTI-VICE COMMITTEES.

A Committee of Fifteen, composed of prominent business men, lawyers, and labor leaders, was appointed by the Chamber of Commerce. Gambling house after gambling house was raided in districts where the police persistently asserted that none existed. Evidence showing the close relation between the gamblers and city officials was secured. In all these efforts to root out vice, Justice Jerome, of the Court of Special Sessions, gave valuable assistance, for it was not easy to get cooperation from the courts, manned as they were by Tammanyites who supported the administration.

At one time even Tammany Hall seemed to have repented. With great bluster and pretense an anti-vice Committee of Five was appointed. It started its work with profuse expressions of virtue, raided a few gambling places, came upon a high city official in one "looking for his wayward son," and suddenly ceased its labors, declaring there was little vice to be found in the city. It was quite evident, however, that the chase had become too warm, and that the "powers that prey" had forced the "powers that be" to call a halt. Practically nothing was accomplished, except to demonstrate more fully the close relation between vice and Tammany Hall.

Anyone who has ever been connected with similar work knows the difficulty of securing evidence which is conclusive in a court of law, not to mention the greater difficulty when the judges are in sympathy with the law-breakers. Nevertheless, a number of convictions have resulted, and several have jumped their bail rather than stand trial. The most important case is that of Wardman Bissert, who was sentenced to five and a half years in the State prison for black-mailing a prostitute. At present a police captain and several subordinate officers are under indictment, and several others have had to resort to every trick of law to keep out of jail.

#### THE FUSION MOVEMENT.

Although the various organizations, societies, clubs, churches, and committees which had been working to improve conditions asserted that party politics had nothing to do with their activity, it was evident from the start that the facts established would play an important part in the coming election, for Tammany was shown to be as debauched and corrupt as in 1894, or even in Tweed's time, except that now little is *stolen* from the city treasury directly, blackmail being a much more fruitful source of revenue and much more difficult to prove.

That the present administration was a shame to the city, and that it ought to be rooted out, was a program to which all organizations opposed to Tammany Hall could subscribe. Early last spring the preliminary steps were taken to secure fusion. The Republicans expressed their willingness to accept as candidate for the mayoralty any one, preferably an Independent Democrat, with the exception of Bird S. Coler, who could be agreed upon by the other fusion bodies. This opposition of the Republican organization to Mr. Coler was illogical and detrimental to the movement. Mr. Coler had administered the financial affairs of the city honestly and efficiently, and had stood for good government persistently,

blocking many corrupt schemes, notably the Ramapo contract to deprive the city of its water-works and rob it of \$200,000,000. This scheme was backed both by Republicans and by Democrats, and it is urged that the real reason why Senator Platt refused to accept Mr. Coler was his blocking of the Ramapo contract. The reason assigned by Mr. Platt was that Mr. Coler had supported the Democratic ticket in the last national election and thereby sanctioned free silver. The most plausible explanation is that Mr. Platt wished to secure the nomination of a Republican by the Fusion forces and perceived that, with Mr. Coler out of the way, this could easily be accomplished. For the Independents realized that they could not win without the support of the Republican party, and the Democrats probably would not agree upon any other man. Mr. Platt's expectations were fully realized, and Seth Low was selected. The other places upon the ticket were distributed among the various factions, and with very few, if any, exceptions, its personnel is most satisfactory and of high quality.

#### TAMMANY FEIGNS REPENTANCE.

The Tammany convention was held after the selection of the Fusion candidates. Seeing what a strong ticket they had nominated, Mr. Croker cast about for an honest, efficient, and able man. Mr. Edward M. Shepard was selected and formally nominated, although many of the Tammany leaders were strongly opposed to taking up a reformer who for so many years has charged Tammany Hall with all the villainies in the category. But the corrupt record of the past four years is a heavy drag upon the ticket, and Mr. Croker saw that no ordinary Democrat could win. Mr. Coler was the first choice of many, and would have proved a strong candidate, but he had aroused the opposition of Mr. Croker by an attack upon "Commercialism in Politics," and was *persona non grata*. Mr. Shepard seemed the only other person who could keep the Fusion ticket from winning. To placate the leaders, Mr. Croker filled the other places with faithful Tammany men, most of whom are mediocre and of the same grade as the present incumbents.

This was a very shrewd move, for attention is usually centered upon the head of the ticket. Under the Greater New York charter the mayor was an autocrat who controlled not only the administrative departments, but the Board of Estimate and Apportionment—the body which has charge of the city's purse. Under the new charter, which goes into effect January 1, 1902, the mayor will be deprived of certain of these functions. He will possess larger control over the departments through the power of appointment

and removal, but the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will no longer be controlled by him. Thus, if the Tammany ticket is elected, Mr. Shepard's hands may be tied and his plans brought to naught. It is very important, therefore, not only that a good man be elected mayor, but that the other offices be filled with men who



JUSTICE WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME.  
(Fusion candidate for District Attorney.)

are in sympathy with him. Mr. Croker relies upon the failure of the voters to appreciate this fact, and expects them to accept the Tammany ticket *in toto* because a man of excellent character has been put at its head.

#### MR. SHEPARD'S POSITION.

Quite naturally, therefore, the question has arisen why Mr. Shepard has loaned his good name and reputation to Tammany Hall and assisted in carrying out the scheme. What are the influences that have brought this about? Few assert, and they wrongfully, that he has sold himself to Tammany. Most persons believe him when he says that he has given no pledges, that no deal has been made, and that he is free to act. The explanation put forward by certain of his friends is that he intends to regenerate the Democratic party and drive from leadership the corrupt and unscrupulous politicians who have for so long dominated affairs. This is complimentary to his courage but not to his judgment, for Hercules' labors would be easy in comparison.

The more probable explanation is that Mr. Shepard is ambitious (and quite properly so). If he is elected, he believes he will give a clean, honest, and efficient administration. And mind-

ful of Mr. Tilden's success, and the fact that every Democrat who has ever attained fame has done so independently of Tammany Hall, he believes that his election will not only be good for the city, but will strengthen Democratic principles generally and open a field of greater usefulness in State and nation. But this is entirely illogical, unless it be probable that Mr. Low cannot win, or unless national issues and the general interests of the Democratic party are more important than the overthrow of Tammany.

#### NATIONAL POLITICS INTRODUCED.

Independent voters will hardly accept this, but Mr. Shepard has, doubtless, persuaded himself that as between the injury done to the cause of good government by his accepting a nomination from Tammany Hall and the defeat of Democratic principles, the former is less important. Mr. Shepard's political speeches support this explanation. He has said little about police corruption or the past administration of the city. He tries to make it appear that the anti-Tammany ticket is purely a Republican ticket, that the Fusionists are non-partisan only in name. And Mr. Platt's attitude in refusing to accept Mr. Coler seems to give some ground for the assertion. However, Mr. Shepard's position is "good politics." The record of the past four years is most foul; the less said about it the better for Tammany. New York City is nominally Democratic, and if all Democrats could be persuaded to vote the Tammany ticket, success would be certain.

One of the amusing features of the campaign has been the constant reference by the Tammany men to Philadelphia conditions, and the frequent assertion that the election of Mr. Low will mean the introduction into New York of Quay-Ashbridge methods. If there were any possibility of such a result, all would flock to Tammany Hall, for bad as is New York, it is not as corrupt as Philadelphia. Doubtless the campaign orators will here and there win votes by this appeal, although it is wholly illogical. For one might as well say that a triumph of the Democratic ticket would mean the introduction of polygamy because Salt Lake City is a Democratic city.

#### PRESENT CITY GOVERNMENT WASTEFUL.

From the point of view of efficiency the present administration is greatly lacking. The city's expenses have increased 30 per cent. in four years. But the criticism is not that more money is spent, for the taxpayer could stand that if he received a proportionate return, but that the return is so small. The civil service is honeycombed with sinecures. Five men draw pay for what one man can do. The present Department of Street



Cleaning, for instance, spends nearly a million dollars more in Manhattan and the Bronx than did Colonel Waring, and yet the streets are much dirtier than when he was commissioner. Economy in government is not, however, a slogan that sways the masses. It appeals almost wholly to the taxpayer.

#### "REFORM" DISCREDITED.

But national party interests and pure and efficient administration are not the only issues of the campaign. If they were, one could safely predict the success of the Fusion ticket. Many voters remember the mistakes of the reform government under Strong. They remember that all the office-holders were not saints, and that the excise law was so enforced as to deprive them of their "personal liberty." Beer on Sunday is a necessity of life to them, in comparison with which other issues are as nothing. The candidates upon the anti-Tammany ticket have assured them that the laws will be liberally enforced, but many still are suspicious and inclined not to trust the reformers. There is yet time for them to flock to the support of Mr. Low, and it seems very likely that they will do so.

The experience of four years ago is cited in another way. Those of a pessimistic temperament are inclined to ask, What is the use? The Fusionists cannot work together. After election they will fall to fighting among themselves. Cranks and incompetents will be put at the head of a few of the departments at least. Political debts must be paid. And in two years—at the next election—Tammany Hall will again be placed in charge. Probably the greatest danger to the permanent success of good government lies in this direction. Mayor Strong could not harmonize the diverse interests, and many question Mr. Low's ability to do so. Those who accept this view naturally turn to Mr. Shepard, who, they believe, will give a good, clean administration, and possibly improve the morals of Tammany Hall, so that in two years from now we shall have a regenerated Democratic organization. If Mr. Shepard is defeated, they predict that the Tammany Hall that gets into power in 1904 will be no better than the present *régime*.

#### ALIGNMENT OF VOTERS.

The effect of the probable return of Tammany to power in 1904, even if Mr. Low and his ticket should win upon November 5, keeps the lowest classes in line, not because their principles are Democratic, for gamblers, prostitutes and criminals have no principles. It is a business government they want; one with which they can buy and sell. They aim to be on the winning side,

and in New York they are Democrats; in Philadelphia, Republicans.

It is hazardous to predict what the final result will be. However, it is possible to state how certain classes will vote. The independent as well as the regular Republicans will vote the Fusion ticket. The out-and-out Tammany men and the interests which thrive upon vice and crime will support the Democratic ticket. The Independent Democrats are somewhat divided; most of them will probably vote against Tammany. But unless there is a considerable defection among the better class of Democrats—not those who are known as Independent Democrats, but those who usually vote the Democratic ticket—the Fusion ticket cannot win. Among the ten bodies that have endorsed Low there are several that claim to represent large constituencies of this class of men. But there is no way of estimating accurately their voting strength.

Another uncertain element is the venal voter. He supports the party with the largest wallet. A third factor is the discontent in Tammany itself. Threats have been made by certain leaders that they will knife the ticket. But similar threats are made before every election, and usually amount to nothing. One cannot see what they could gain by such a course this year, for at every point the Tammany ticket is preferable (from the standpoint of the Tammany man) to the anti-Tammany ticket. Everyone knows to a certainty what Mr. Low will do; he will cleanse the city government. Mr. Shepard, on the other hand, intends to do no more, perhaps less, and may be bound hand and foot by the other city officials in case of Tammany's success.

This is probably the way the Tammany healer will look at the issues. It also suggests how those who seek better government view them. Mr. Low is a known factor, Mr. Shepard an unknown element in the equation of politics. Mr. Low has demonstrated his ability to administer a city satisfactorily and well. Mr. Shepard might do equally well under favorable circumstances, but that has yet to be proved. The issue is experience *vs.* hope. When one compares the other nominees, the probability that Mr. Shepard could give as good government as Mr. Low becomes less and less. Whether a majority of the voters of the city will reach the same conclusion by the same process is doubtful, but that most of the independent voters of both parties view it in this light is certain.

Whatever may be the outcome, the lovers of good government in every American city should be elated rather than cast down, for it is a great gain to compel so corrupt an organization as Tammany Hall to nominate such a man as Edward M. Shepard. It shows public sentiment has become more alert.

# THE PHILADELPHIA CAMPAIGN AGAINST "MACHINE" RULE.

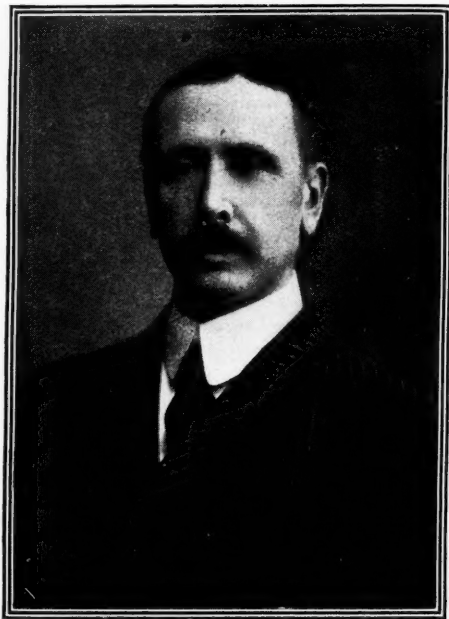
BY CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF.

ON a hot night last June the citizens of Philadelphia assembled in great numbers in the Academy of Music, which has come to be regarded as our town hall, to express their indignation concerning two recent political events: the refusal of the "machine" to renominate an efficient district attorney and the enactment of fourteen street railway ordinances in the face of popular disapproval and the higher offer of a responsible citizen.

With the growth of the demand for better municipal government has come an appreciation of the importance of a fearless and honest district attorney as a prosecutor of wrong-doers and as a guardian of public interests. In New York a large part of the present situation revolves around the fight for district attorney. In Philadelphia the succession to that office forms the crux of the present reform effort.

P. Frederick Rothermel, Jr. (a son of the painter of the great picture, "The Battle of Gettysburg"), has served with great distinction for three years in the office of District Attorney of the County of Philadelphia. Not only has the regular routine of the office been transacted with promptness and fairness, but cases involving the public welfare and morality have been handled with unusual ability and success. Mr. Rothermel has secured a larger number of convictions for the violation of the election and liquor laws than any of his predecessors during an equal period, and has likewise been diligent and successful in the prosecution of offenders against laws regulating the sale of oleomargarine and forbidding the adulteration of food products.

In the discharge of his duties Mr. Rothermel knew neither friend nor foe. He recognized neither the "administration" (as the "machine" is called locally) nor his opponents. He had but one client, the people; and but one master, the law. In short, he could not be controlled by political "pull"; he could not be depended upon to postpone or pigeon-hole indictments against influential or useful workers. From a "machine" standpoint he was unsafe; therefore he must be defeated to make way for a district attorney who could be controlled. To quote the words of an influential local "boss," Israel W. Durham, "The man we nominate must be a man we can control." Accordingly Mr. Rothermel was denied renomi-



MR. P. FREDERICK ROTHERMEL, JR.  
(Nominee for District Attorney of Philadelphia.)

nation at the hands of the "machine," which is called Republican in Philadelphia because Philadelphia happens to be Republican. The same men would call themselves Democrats in New York, as one of them frankly admitted the other evening in a speech to which I shall refer later on. A new man, unknown alike to the voters and the workers, was chosen at the instance of the mayor, who is the real and nominal "boss" of the organization.

About the time of the Republican conventions, the Councils of Philadelphia and the Legislature of Pennsylvania, both controlled by the Republicans, were engaged in making a new record for reckless franchise legislation. On May 29 two street railway bills were introduced into the Pennsylvania Senate and rushed through all the preliminary stages within a few hours on the same day, and within three days through all stages. They were sent over to the House at the beginning of the following week and were similarly treated there; so that within six legislative days

two bills conferring great powers, even the right of eminent domain, and of great importance alike to present corporations and to the public, were rushed, or, to use the modern political phraseology, "jammed through" without a formal committee hearing, without a public hearing, with no debate in one house and only a perfunctory one in the other. The governor of the State fell into line and without a public hearing signed the bills in his home at midnight in the presence of big and little "bosses" and of the prospective grantees of the franchises.

The same proceeding was repeated in Philadelphia, where within a single week from the time of notice of the formation of the companies fourteen ordinances granting franchises worth many millions of dollars and covering two hundred miles of streets were passed, with no consideration of the public interest and despite the protest of five or six of the morning and two out of three of the afternoon papers and of a great popular indignation. It was but reasonable to look to the mayor to protect the interests of the people, but his conduct was more reprehensible than that of the councilmen, for he refused to consider the offer of Mr. Wanamaker to pay \$2,500,000 for the franchises (\$250,000 of which was deposited as an earnest of good faith), and hastened back to his office to sign the bills on the day the offer was made, although he had previously announced that it would be some days before he could give them attention.

Here, then, was the situation early last June: a faithful official had been denied a renomination

because he had done his duty, and the legislative and executive branches of the government had passed without consideration, and in flagrant disregard of every demand of decency and public interest, franchise legislation of great present and prospective value. The Republican "machine" was responsible for both actions and the people were justly indignant; nay, more, they were outraged, and the great mass meeting in the Academy of Music was the result. To the chairman of this meeting Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith sent the following telegram: "Can you use my name as a vice-president? It is time for a new Declaration of Independence. Philadelphia ought to rise in her might against jobbers in her public rights and the ravishing of her sacred safeguards of the law."

The conditions were indeed intolerable and the situation grave when so strict a party man as Mr. Smith, the editor of a stalwart Republican paper (*The Press*), a member of a Republican cabinet, a lifelong supporter of the Republican party, should feel it his duty to rebuke so openly and directly the action of the Republican organization in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. He appreciated the need for reformation; that municipal government was a matter to be considered separate and apart from national matters; that the Republican party in the country was suffering from the rascalities of its so-called representatives in Philadelphia.

Out of this great town meeting has grown the Union party. Mr. Edward Shippen (whose ancestor was one of the earliest mayors of Philadelphia) appointed a Committee of Nine, which in turn organized a Union party, with a city committee, 41 ward committees, and a representative in every one of the 1,042 election districts of this city. The Municipal League, which for ten years has been steadily at work trying to improve municipal conditions, welcomed this new ally, that may be likened to a great volunteer army, and invited it to confer as to a fusion ticket. Similar invitations were sent to independent Democratic organizations and to the Citizens' Union. As a result of these conferences a ticket was agreed upon, with Mr. Rothermel at its head, which has been placed in formal nomination by the League and the Union party.

The regular Democratic organization, for years in open alliance with the Republican "machine," refused to cooperate, preferring to nominate a straightout ticket, thus directly helping the Republicans. The reform Democrats, under the leadership of former Gov. Robert E. Pattison, repudiated this action and openly endorsed the Union-Municipal League ticket, a course which

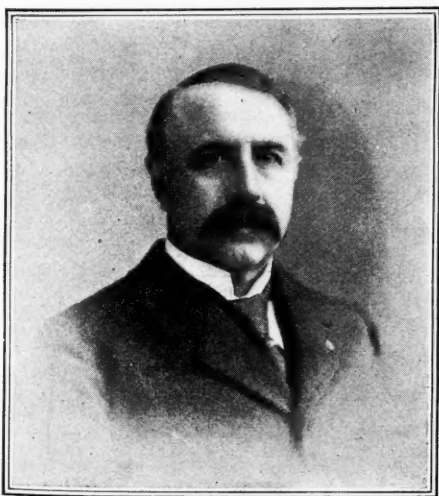


Photo by Gutekunst.

MR. HARMAN YERKES.

(Nominee of the Union party for Supreme Court Justice.)

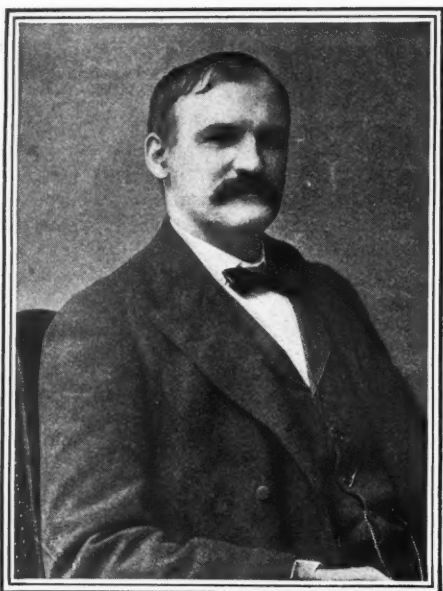


Photo by Gutekunst.

EX-GOV. ROBERT E. PATTISON OF PENNSYLVANIA.

has met with the approval of the Democratic State Committee.

So the lines are drawn. On the one hand we have the Republican ticket, dictated by Mayor Ashbridge and representing the regular organization and the city administration; on the other, the fusion ticket, representing the efforts of those who are seeking to place municipal politics on a basis of decency and honesty; with the so-called Democratic organization aiding the former through the maintenance of a straight ticket.

No city administration in Philadelphia has ever been so severely criticised as that of Mayor Ashbridge, and I doubt if any in the country, not even excepting that of Tammany Hall in New York. This criticism has become general throughout the United States and even abroad. A few weeks ago I met an English author of some repute, and the first question he asked me after he learned that I was from Philadelphia touched upon our municipal situation. He frankly told me that it was the surprise of Englishmen that we had allowed our city affairs to reach so deplorable a plight.

To be sure, some portion of the criticism is due to the extreme of opposition and some to the natural exaggeration incident to a description of a bad state of affairs; but I must confess that, after a careful and intimate study of the situation here and elsewhere, I am compelled to admit that the major part of the criticism is well founded.

I can best describe the attitude and objects of the Republican "machine" by quoting from the speech of a ward leader (or "boss," if you prefer), who hails from the mayor's own ward, and who has been his political sponsor. It was delivered on Friday evening, October 4, to a ward committee in a speech calling for loyal support of the "machine" candidate for district attorney. The speaker said:

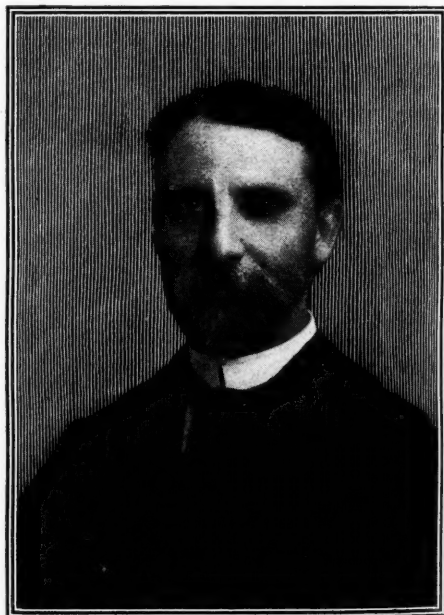
The organization in Philadelphia occupies the same position to the people of this city as Tammany does to the people of New York. The cohesive power of the organization is the offices. There are 10,000 of them at the disposal of the organization.

The Poles, Hungarians, Italians, and other foreigners who come here vote with us because we control the offices. They want favors and know they cannot get them unless they are with us. In New York they vote with Tammany for the same reason.

It is not the question of Weaver or any other one man. If the organization does not control the offices it cannot maintain its strength; and if it has not power, how is it going to reward those who are faithful to it? But it is powerful now, and under this administration no man can hope for office unless he is true to the organization.

The ticket nominated is the ticket of the organization. You are a part of the organization, and if you do not stand by the organization, how can you expect the organization to stand by you?

The organization is strong because it controls the offices which contribute all that goes to make it strong. Without the offices this great organization would crumble and fall.

MR. GEORGE BURNHAM, JR.  
(President of the Municipal League.)



It voted \$40,000 to-day to buy 80,000 tax receipts and qualify 80,000 voters. This money came from the office-holders. All of the money needed to run the organization comes from the office-holders. Without the offices, who would do the work in your wards and divisions?

This statement clarifies the issue and explains why stalwart Republicans, who are interested in the dominance of Republican principles, are supporting the Union-Municipal League ticket.

There have already been two grave scandals touching franchises. One I have mentioned. For less objectionable measures the people of Chicago paraded its streets with miniature nooses in their button holes; and those of Kansas City, headed by responsible business men, threatened the councilmen with personal violence. The street-railway ordinances of Philadelphia granted in perpetuity franchises of untold value to favored and specially created corporations, with no provisions for compensation. A year ago telephone franchises of equally great value were disposed of in the same way, without other safeguards than the "personal standing" of the immediate grantees. Contract scandals have been numerous and equally grave.

The "organization," as it likes to call itself, frankly admits that it uses the offices for its own ends and profit and to perpetuate its power. The record amply bears out this admission, and also discloses that it uses the police power for the same ends. The attempt of an officer in charge of the police force of the city to blackmail the supposed owner of an unfriendly paper into silence attracted widespread attention. The success of the attempt was thwarted through the courageous exposure by Mr. Wanamaker of the scheme.

The power of the police is constantly used to similar ends in a less conspicuous but none the less reprehensible way. Especially is this so in connection with elections in the lower part of the city. A year ago the Municipal League issued a leaflet entitled "Stumbling Blocks," in which eleven typical instances of police interference at elections were given in detail.

Frauds at the primaries are notorious, although I cannot go into them at this time. It may, however, be interesting to cite the fact that in the Fifth Senatorial primary a year ago more votes were cast for the Republican candidates in two hours than had been cast for all candidates for governor between 7 A.M. and 7 P.M. at the preceding gubernatorial elections!

Some idea of the extent of the frauds committed at the general elections may be gathered

from the bare statement that the Committee of the Allied Organizations for Good Government (representing the Municipal League, the Trades League, and similar bodies), which committee I have the honor to serve as counsel, is now preparing upward of 500 election cases, involving nearly that number of election officers and at least 8,000 illegal votes. One reason of Mr. Rothermel's unpopularity with the machine is the persistence and skill with which he has prosecuted election officers guilty of election frauds. One man he convicted admitted voting 33 times at one election; another that he had voted 38 times. There are cases now pending in which two men are charged with having "run in" 25 votes, and so it goes. What with police interference and brutality, the acceptance of illegal votes and repeating, and the stuffing of ballot boxes (one set of officers are now fugitives from justice because they started to receive votes with 200 marked ballots already in box) elections in some parts of the city are a travesty on democratic government.

I have not space to mention in detail the awards of electric-light contracts to the Trust at an increase of 33 per cent. over the bids of responsible independent companies; nor of the scandals connected with the asphalt and garbage contracts, and with the contracts for street-paving and cleaning.

It is not pleasant to have to say these things about the city of one's birth and education and residence; but I believe it to be the duty of every citizen to expose the wrongs which are bringing the blush of shame to those who call themselves Philadelphians, and which are bringing the name of our city into disrepute throughout the land. I would much prefer to speak only of the brighter side of our life, but this is obscured by the rascality and venality of those who, charged with an important trust by an indulgent people, have betrayed it for base ends.

The present Municipal League-Union ticket represents the revolt of the decent people of the city against an administration that has ignored its public pledges and violated the trust reposed in it. The present indications favor the success of Mr. Rothermel and his colleagues, as the people seem to realize the need not only for a new Declaration of Independence, but for a political revolution to "free us from a long train of abuses and usurpations which, pursuing the same object, evince a design to reduce us to absolute despotism . . . and the establishment of an absolute tyranny."

# THE LAST PHASE OF THE PHILIPPINE REBELLION AND THE PROBLEMS RESULTING THEREFROM.

BY CAPT. JOHN H. PARKER, TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

THE American public has been slow to understand that the Philippine rebellion in its last phases has been different from any organized warfare heretofore known to this country. A correct understanding of the actual conditions of the last two years will go very far toward elucidating the problems now confronting the new civil government in the Philippines. It is first necessary to understand the form taken by the disorganized revolution of 1898 in order to appreciate some traits of the native character and some difficulties resulting therefrom. The revolution, since the fall of Malolos, has been the Katipunan Society and nothing else.

This society was originally organized to oppose the Spanish supremacy in the Philippines. In Spanish times, only a small portion of the people were members of the society, and these generally fighting men in insurrection against the government. Just after the fall of Malolos—1899—the Filipinos formally adopted the guerrilla system of warfare against the Americans. The last act of the so-called Filipino Congress decreed that the Supreme Council of the Katipunan Society should thereafter assume the powers and duties of the then disorganized insurgent government. Aguinaldo, as supreme chief, then proclaimed that henceforth every male Filipino should be considered subject to the regulations of the society as at that time reorganized. By the secret promulgation of this proclamation there was thus established at once a system of government which extended in its multitudinous ramifications to every hamlet and every barrio in the archipelago. The outcroppings of this evil have been observed all over the islands, but only recently captured documents and archives of the defunct government and of the society itself have made it possible to fully understand the significance of the many isolated cases observed.

At the time this system was extended to include all male citizens all the members of the then disintegrating revolutionary army were active members of the society. It became the duty as well as the interest of every member of that army to enforce the command of the supreme chief. As the members of the disorganized army scattered to their respective barrios, cover-

ing every part of the islands, carrying with them the only arms in the country, they carried with them at once the news of this development of the society, the nucleus for its reorganization in each barrio, the ability, power, and will to enforce it. Formerly, all actions of the society were decided by majority vote; but in this emergency it was decreed that when impracticable to hold meetings of the society the will of the society should be determined by the chief. This provision gave the necessary executive force to carry into effect the will of the supreme chief.

The organization is strictly military. In each town where there are one hundred men there is a "superior chief," with the rank of colonel. Under him, and appointed by him, are as many "principal chiefs," with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, as may be considered necessary. These in turn appoint "partial chiefs," with the rank of major. The "partial chiefs" are in direct contact with the *cabezas* (captains), who are directly charged with the recruiting of men and supplies. This system accounts fully for the immense number of Filipino officers. Enough officers have been killed and captured to supply half the armies of Europe, and still the crop seems as large as ever.

In this hierarchy it is usual that only those who are directly associated together by rank and duties are known to one another as active members of the society. Thus, each chief knows all his subordinate officers and is known by them; but he is not necessarily known by his men. These know only their captains and lieutenants. Thus, the chances of betrayal are minimized and its effects are localized. There are secret signs in the various grades by which members of that grade may make themselves known to one another or to subordinates. But these are used only in case of necessity.

The principal duties of members of the society are to report to the chiefs all events in their respective localities; to report all natives suspected of lack of zeal or of fidelity to the society; to contribute at stated intervals, or when called upon in emergency, rice, money, corn, fish, cloth, or personal service to the full extent of their ability; to obey instantly and without question

any and every command that may be given by any chief of the society; to stand ready to sacrifice at an instant's notice, property, family, and even life, for the society; and, finally, to take the field as guerrillas at any time when called upon by the immediate chief.

Each member of the society takes a most solemn and binding oath of secrecy and obedience on being admitted as an active member. He swears to obey all orders of the society, and all orders of any chief of the society, without question, even though such order result in his own death. Each initiate signs this oath before the whole society, or the chief, in blood from his own veins, devoting life, property, and family to the interests of the society, and subjecting himself, family, and relatives to the most horrible penalties in case of treason to it.

These penalties are not vague or imaginary. They are enforced with the most rigid severity. They are so fearful, and the oath is so solemn and binding, that very few natives have yet betrayed the secrets of the Katipunan. The Tay-Tay murder case, where seven men were buried alive, was only the execution of a lot of suspects by order of a Katipunan chief. In the province of Pangasinan, the whole Agno valley was terrorized for months by the secret assassinations of this society. Seven men, in one case, were executed at a single time by order of the chiefs Claveria and Valdez. Near San Pablo, a chief called Banaag is reported to have buried men alive up to the neck and left them thus to die for refusal to take the field as guerrillas when called upon. Other cases of similar infliction of the death penalty have been reported from all parts of the islands. Such examples make the penalties of this society more terrible than any form of law or justice known to Occidental peoples. They also make the Katipunan oath so terrible that no oath taken subsequently has any binding force. To the native mind, both the Katipunan oath and any subsequent oath before a civil magistrate are equally imposed upon him by force. The one threatens him with a light term of imprisonment, the other with a horrible and inevitable death. The natives are not given a choice—they have been compelled to take the Katipunan oath. When a chief desires to organize or reorganize in a given locality, he goes in secretly with a few riflemen, calls a meeting, using force when necessary, administers the oath of membership, and goes on his way, knowing well that mutual fear and distrust will insure the cooperation of all concerned.

Having firmly in mind these conditions, it becomes possible to partially understand the apparent solidarity of the native population in their

passive but stubborn and hopeless resistance to the sovereignty of the United States. Not inclination, not patriotism, not high sense of duty, not love of country, but abject, cringing, helpless, hopeless, groveling *terror* is the secret of the hold of these leaders over the people. Fear of secret assassination; fear of the avenging knife; fear of the most horrible and inevitable tortures; fear of their nearest neighbors; fear of their closest relatives; fear of the very sons, brothers, fathers, who share the daily food; fear of an all-pervading, intangible, secret, destructive, almost occult, power that strikes home and spares neither age, sex, nor condition—this and nothing else has been the cause of the attitude of the people, for the last two years, to the insurrection.

To fully understand the extent of the secret influence thus exerted on the natives, it is pertinent to consider certain anthropological peculiarities of the people. Physiologically, the Filipino is much nearer the primitive stock than the European or American. The shape of the skull is different. There is a much smaller development in front of the transverse suture, with a much larger development behind that division. This would indicate what has been actually observed—that the animal faculties of cunning, secretiveness, and instinct are relatively more developed among them than with us. The highest form of wisdom known to the Filipino intellect is aptly illustrated by contrasting the words "*astuto*" and "*sapiente*." He is cunning as opposed to wise. His powers of observation and imitation are highly developed, but his power of analysis and deduction is far inferior to that found in the Caucasian race. The relative proportions of the skeleton are different. The femur is longer, the toes are longer and more separated. In many of their habits they resemble our common ancestors, the monkey. They retain more of the primordial instinct of the common animal nature than we. They are, therefore, more amenable to secret, mysterious, awe-inspiring rites and ceremonies than we are. On these fundamental characteristics of their natures the shrewd friars, and the shrewder native leaders, have played craftily with their Oriental adaptations of Christianity, their societies and dramatic ceremonies of initiation, until they have obtained an ascendancy that can be shaken only by raising up a new generation free from these influences. In some similar way, perhaps, the priests of Osiris dominated ancient Egypt and the Druids controlled the tribes of prehistoric Britain. But whether this be the true explanation or not, there can be no doubt of the tremendous influence of the Katipunan and its intimate relation with the disorders of the last two years.

Having thus sought a basis of explanation, it becomes possible to understand the Filipino fighting man. It must always be remembered that he is also a Katipunán; that this fearful society, to him doubly dreadful by reason of the mystery in which its operations are enveloped, continually holds over his head a fate far more dreadful than simple death in battle, and that it often executes this fate on victims within his own knowledge with relentless severity. It is also necessary to know the system of tactics under which he fights, and the orders he receives from his chiefs, as well as his actual conduct in battle. For over a year there has been little actual fighting as we understand the word. The Filipino soldier sneaks up near a town filled with helpless women and children of his own race. He crawls up noiselessly under cover of the darkness of night, clad in the ordinary dress of the country, ready to run away at the slightest sign that he has been discovered. From behind some sheltering hedge of bamboo, three or four hundred yards away, he delivers one or two ragged, ill-directed salvos in the general direction of the town. Then, without waiting to ascertain the result of his fusillade, as soon as the alarm is given, he runs away. If pursued, he secretes his arms and appears as a humble countryman. To facilitate this, his chiefs teach him that when he is called out as an active Katipunán, when he has arms in his hands, then he is an honorable soldier; but that when he is temporarily dismissed, when he has secreted his arms and returned to his peaceful occupations, then he is no longer a soldier and is entitled to all consideration given by the American Government to a peaceful citizen. The poor people believe these teachings, and the above analysis of native character will show why they believe them. The chiefs know better, and ought to be severely punished whenever they are caught.

Yet he who rates the Filipino as a coward is mistaken. Face to face with unavoidable danger, the Filipino is often as cool and "nervy" as a white man. The writer has seen Filipino officers stand up under hot fire, disdaining to take cover, inspiring and stimulating their men, ready to die in the discharge of what they believed to be their duty like officers and gentlemen. It shows that there are among them men who are the equals of any of us in bravery, that first, common quality of all soldiers, over which in its sublimer illustrations we are all enthusiastic and laudatory. So we may hold that it is not cowardice that has caused them to continually run away for the last two years, which has prevented them from making a single well-sustained attack delivered home with energy, and has usually

prevented them from any attack except as above described. The explanation of this is found in their system of tactics, designed especially for guerrilla warfare. These regulations were written by some master of the art of war in Spain; they were sent out from the Filipino Junta in Madrid, and were formally adopted by Aguinaldo just after the fall of Malolos. They describe minutely the exact system of annoyances in use by their forces, and prohibit the adoption of any other style of fighting. The reason is, that victory in the field is no longer their object, but political effect. They have blindly and fatuously hoped by useless resistance to arouse a sentiment in favor of withdrawal in the American people. Such a warfare of partisans and guerrillas is very trying on even the victorious side, because there are no substantial results visible. It is depressing, wearing, enervating. To the defeated party it is simply destruction. It is the greatest calamity than can befall any people, and there are no practicable means which will put an end to it that are not justifiable both legally and morally.

Practically, the best means available are to be chosen between two methods. The first is the military devastation of certain limited sections of the country, making them untenable as hiding-places and retreats, with the severest application of the laws of war. The enforcement of the laws of war has always been held strictly in check, and no methods have been sanctioned that could fail to meet the approval of the most scrupulous conscience. A proof of this may be found in the fact that there has not yet been a single execution of the death penalty under American rule against a native, except for horrible and atrocious murder of natives by natives. Even in these cases, the most exhaustive proof has been required, and all appeals for clemency having any basis whatever have been granted. Strict interpretation of the laws of war empowers the commanding officer on the spot to execute summarily every one of these detestable guerrillas, whenever and wherever caught. If such a policy were adopted, it would put a speedy end to guerrilla warfare. The other method is to officially declare the insurrection at an end, thus depriving these guerrillas of the protection of the laws of war that have been tacitly extended to cover them. Then bring every man of them to trial by the ordinary criminal courts as fast as they can be caught, on indictments for treason and murder. The principal objection to this method is the lack of civil machinery to carry it into effect. It would, of course, involve all the technical delays that the ingenuity of lawyers can invent; but it would bring the desired re-



sult in the end, by a slower process. This last method, more in consonance with our ideas of justice, is the one that has been actually used. Such offenders were tried by military commission until the beginning of the civil régime; henceforth it is probable that the ordinary criminal courts will be invoked, as soon as they can be organized. It should not be forgotten that until July 1, 1901, there was no machinery in existence for the administration of justice except the military, and some few *quasi* civil courts established under military authority.

There are racial peculiarities common to all Oriental peoples, sharply accentuated in this people by their circumstances and environment during the last three centuries, which further complicate the situation, and which the new civil government will have to face. These people become accustomed only very slowly to new conditions, ideas, and systems. They associate all such new things with the persons who introduce them. The departure of that person, with the advent of a new one, causes a reversion to their primitive state of fear and distrust. Hence, frequent changes of systems or officials are undesirable, so far as the effect on the native population is concerned. Even in our own régime, there have been far too many such changes. First there was the reign of military law pure and simple. This was a necessary result of the hostile campaigns in which we were at that time engaged, through no fault of our own. Then there was a form of local administration instituted by General Orders No. 43, 1899; a slightly different system was inaugurated by General Orders No. 40, of 1900, before the first was even well established. Now there is a civil government by a commission, and we are led to expect that when Congress shall act there will be still further alterations. Before all this there was, in 1898, the shadow of Spanish rule. Then came the imperial "republic" of Aguinaldo; then the reign of Aguinaldo, the dictator (to all intents and purposes); then the disorganization of all government and the substitution for rightful authority of that of a monstrous secret society, beneath the baleful influence of which righteousness, truthfulness, peace, morality, and every virtue known among men were being fast extinguished in the bosoms of this people, doomed to so many misfortunes, so that in many localities had actually been instituted a saturnalia of crimes the relation of which would be shocking to those sentimental persons who affect to look with horror on the merciful work of the trained soldier, which has ended these conditions and brought some semblance of peace and tranquillity to the distracted country. All these changes in the organic government of the coun-

try have swept over it since July, 1898. Surely it is not to be wondered at if the poor, ignorant, bewildered, illiterate native is in doubt as to where his allegiance rightfully rests and gives it to the strongest present force in his locality. Most of us would do the same under similar conditions. Here, then, is indicated the immediate adoption of a stable system, strong, just, capable of development along progressive lines without revolutionary methods, and—*permanent*. Such a system must be implanted by the strong arm of the military power and maintained by the same power as long as necessary—which will probably be for at least one generation. This is just what the United States is doing.

The Filipino has standards of morality that are different from ours. For example, the American teaches his son to be candid and truthful. We regard these qualities as the true touchstone of character. The Filipino tells his progeny to be secretive and deceptive, especially toward strangers. He looks with unmitigated contempt upon any one who betrays that he knows anything about any occurrence or transaction. Some say that if you can obtain the confidence of the native he becomes frank and truthful. The writer has had exceptional opportunities for observation, with the advantage of a very fair knowledge of Spanish and some knowledge of Tagalo; has known the natives very intimately for nearly two years, and has come into contact with them in almost every conceivable situation. In all this experience, with all these advantages, the writer has yet to find a single Filipino whose word could be trusted in any transaction. On receiving a statement from any of them, it is always necessary to weigh that statement, analyze it, view it in every light, and finally to accept only so much of it as may be found to be supported by other and independent information. This arises from a limitation of Filipino character. It is not in them to tell the truth unreservedly, without bias or color; perhaps they cannot see it that way. Ability to deceive another person, with the sub-dominant idea of self-protection, is the highest native test of character and ability. In exact proportion as a native sees that he cannot deceive another person, his estimate of that person rises. If in addition this person deceives him a few times, he gladly recognizes a superior and cultivates his acquaintance for the purpose of learning his superior methods.

From the foregoing partial explanation of some existing conditions it will be readily seen that no American can fully trust the word—or oath—of any Filipino at the present stage of our relations with them. The hereditary, instinctive inclination of the native to deceive a stranger

and a foreigner; the innate hostility they, like other Asiatics, evince to all innovations; the antipathies and animosities resulting from the last three years of strife; and, last but not least, the terrible secret obligations, the far-reaching influence, of the hideous Katipunan Society—all these combined make it a very safe proposition to lay down for our guidance, at least in the proximate future, that no representations emanating from Filipino sources are worthy of credence unless strongly supported by other information or circumstances. Not but what there may be even now sporadic cases of truth-telling among them—isolated instances where intelligent natives have perceived that it is to their interest to become apparently friendly to the United States and are assisting the authorities with more or less sincerity and zeal. But, in general, the natives of this generation, by heredity, by youthful training, by environment, by inclination, and by circumstances now beyond control, are as incapable of correctly transmitting the truth as a warped mirror is incapable of reflecting an undistorted image.

Hence, it is not enough to merely teach them that Americans can be trusted. We must go deeper. We must implant in them the same principles that ought to—and do, fundamentally—govern us in our relations to one another and to them. We must radically uproot the false ideas and false ideals that have become incorporated into their national character and replace them by the true ones on which free, self-governing nations are founded. We must do all this before it will be possible to think of an independent Filipino nation in the manner that their orators and some dreaming theorists in the United States have proposed. To launch them on the troubled sea of international difficulties too soon will only be to see their small casco run down and appropriated by some larger vessel that understands better the art of navigating those troublous seas. It would be to set them adrift without chart or compass, without navigator or destination—a nondescript derelict afloat on the ocean of time, a menace to all other nations, a reproach to our civilization and to our national honor. Free institutions rest fundamentally on those characteristics of free peoples which are the basis of mutual respect and confidence between their individual constituents. Truth-telling, candor, honesty, the sacredness of the home, the equality before the law of all citizens, right-line thinking as opposed to Filipino mental processes that proceed on curves of the *n*th degree, and, above all, that absolute confidence in the ultimate justice of governmental processes which we base on the general diffusion

among our people of these characteristics—these things are to be bodily implanted in this people before it will be possible to have in them, individually or collectively, that confidence which must exist before they can become a free, capable, self-governing nation in the international sense.

The immediate and radical introduction of our own language is the only direct means to accomplish these ends. It is astonishing that any other course should be considered for a moment. Spanish, of all languages, is associated with memories, ideas, and systems that it is desirable for them to forget. Less than 10 per cent. of them have any knowledge of that language; less than half of these can use it correctly. It is about the most difficult thing in the country to find a capable Spanish-English interpreter. If we are to foster and legalize any language other than our own, it should be the language of the people. But here the difficulty arises that they have no community of language. Tagalo, the commercial language, is spoken by only a small minority, although it is the most widely diffused of all the native tongues. It seems to be the only one that has even a passable grammar; but there are insuperable racial antipathies that prevent its general adoption. Hence, the adoption of some language foreign to the majority of the people is a necessity. If so, it would appear that our own is the most desirable, as being familiar to at least one of the interested parties. The absence of any common language favors the adoption of our own, which is now spoken by nearly as many natives as speak Spanish. It is especially desirable to unlock for them the great storehouse of English and American literature and traditions. This can be done only by the diffusion among them of the English language. As fast as we anglicize their language, just that fast can we hope to Americanize their life and modes of thought; just so fast will we find them in sympathy with our own aspirations and ideals; just so fast will the problems to be solved here become cognate to those at home.

To progress along these indicated lines, four things are very necessary:

1. The formal adoption of the English language as the language of legal instruments and of the courts.

2. Readjustment of commercial relations with the Philippines, so that the American merchant and manufacturer will not find himself at a disadvantage in this country. If the Yankee is given an even chance, he will beat the world in these markets. He is at least entitled to that, as this is United States territory. It has been granted to Porto Rico and Hawaii; it ought not

to be delayed in the Philippines longer than war conditions require.

3. Education along American methods, in free public schools, at which attendance shall be compulsory, and in which the English language shall be taught, as in all other American public schools. Much has been done already in this direction, but the surface only of the field has been scratched. Plow deep, with straight furrows, in this field and the crop will repay all expenses in a very short time. Too much stress cannot be laid on this, for it is the key to the whole situation.

4. One other point deserves consideration. The land titles of the country must be quieted in

some way, so that it will be possible for transfers to be made. The mineral resources of the country are very great; its agricultural resources are still greater. But no American is safe in investments until some general system of land tenure is adopted and existing titles are determined. Once this is done, there will be a profitable field for the farmer, the manufacturer, and the miner. As fast as the prospector penetrates the interior, lawlessness must disappear; and the intimate contact that freer commercial relations will bring with our own country will be the most powerful educating and civilizing agent in our new possessions.

## THE VIEWPOINT OF THE FILIPINOS.

BY CAPT. H. L. HAWTHORNE.

(Of the United States Artillery Corps.)

SO much has been said and written of the lack of appreciative comprehension by natives of the Philippines of the character and intentions of the Americans, and of the design and future effect of the republican institutions introduced by us among them, that a word from their viewpoint concerning these things may be acceptable to American readers. An added interest may lie in the fact that the natures and character of the Filipinos have not been very fully exploited, or have been presented by writers who have seen them either in the misleading condition of insurrectionary unrest, or as they appeared to these writers in the restricted life of Manila.

It may be proper to state here the extent of the experience which justifies me in believing that I am able to show the Filipino in a more intimate light than most of those who have furnished our people with their conceptions of the natives of the Philippines.

My introduction to the Filipinos began a few days after the fall of Manila; and for the six months of peace which followed, I was in daily contact with them and watched their sentiments change from confidence, liking, and respect to distrust, hatred, and ridicule. Some of the events which produced this change are well known; but many of the subtle undercurrents of feeling and thought that aided in this unhappy separation are not generally known, and were due, in part, to causes which could have been avoided, and, in part, were inevitable from the unbridgeable chasm between the two races, then in contact for the first time.

There is no need to enter into the troublous

story of these unfortunate days. The insurrection then began, and I met them in the field many times, both as soldiers and as neutrals, in towns, villages, and farms, far removed from the initial ground of the struggle, and distant from the centers of that enthusiasm which brought about the inception of the Filipino republic.

After many months of strife, and after the rebel forces had been scattered and crippled beyond the power for concerted action, both political and military, I came in contact with a city of natives left by the tide of war within the American lines, yet not so far removed from the active spirits of insurrection but that their awing influence could be felt. Under the secret goading of these, a period of intrigue and deception was begun by which it was equally difficult to both sides to know how far to trust and how much to suspect.

Such conditions try men's souls, and expose to dangerous mishaps weaknesses of character and bad racial instincts.

This city was once rich and populous, and was the place where had been born the first great rebellion against the Spanish tyrants. My duties here were both military and civil. Another period of field-service followed this, but in a new sphere, and, it could almost be said, in a new country and among a new people.

My first experiences were among the natives of the Island of Luzon, who were mostly Tagals. Now, I found myself among the Visayans and under wholly different war conditions, and where, during most of my stay for eight months, the civil problems grew to be the more important.

The leading insurgents among the Visayans of the Island of Samar (my station) were importations from Luzon and were Tagals, or, more properly speaking, men of mixed blood, like nearly all the insurgent leaders. It is true that many native Visayans helped to swell the ranks; but there were many more who welcomed the Americans and who dealt honestly and fairly with our authorities in the face of secret threats and the half-understood political uncertainty of our occupation.

This uncertainty of our tenure was always present in their minds; and, although it slowly dissipated under a growing confidence and an increasing knowledge of the steadiness of our policy, the unwavering aid and support we had from these people was a tribute to their moral courage and strong desire for good government.

From the two years and seven months' experience thus outlined, I have gained some knowledge of the sentiments of the Filipinos, of their thoughts of us, and of a few of their mental and moral characteristics.

In considering the Filipino, and in judging his mental and political impulses, we must never forget the indelible brand placed on his present generation by the crafty, cruel, and unscrupulous hand of Spanish authority. It is plain to those who have seen, that, where that authority was most active and vigorous, the native people were the more distinctly affected in moral and political obliquity. The Tagals were the Spaniards' nearest neighbors, their most serious enemies, and their closest imitators. The Visayans, who were largely devoted to agriculture or fishing, were distant, and less mixed with Spanish and Chinese blood; and, in consequence, are simpler in disposition and mental processes, less insurrectionary, and less savage and subtle than the Tagals.

To the Filipino, the American came first as a rescuer, then as a purchaser of their islands, with all they held of wealth, population, and history. Our unhesitating grapple with the Spanish rulers, and their immediate and almost lightning-like overthrow, filled the natives with respect, awe, and enthusiasm. The pause that followed, during which the game of international diplomacy was being played far beyond their knowledge and comprehension, was filled by a gradually growing sense of their importance, of the absence of any directing authority, and of a full freedom to live and enjoy.

In the distant provinces, the principal emotion was the relief felt by the disappearance or inactivity of Spanish authority; and to those people the Americans seemed only a hand laid temporarily on the now inert Spanish power at Manila. Knowledge of events passed through the islands

slowly and inaccurately, and definitions and purposes of policy and international bargaining and rights were unheard of. Then came the dawning of the republic, told to them by their own people in terms to be understood and by methods not unlike those of the Spaniards, but less onerous and more acceptable because of their origin. Then it began to be said that the Americans were advancing claims for the right to possess and govern; that all the work for the certainty of peace and plenty, already beginning to be felt, would be put aside; and that this unknown people who belonged to the Western world, from which the Spanish had emerged, wished to place themselves on the vacated throne of the expelled rulers.

These sentiments and thoughts did not grow out of deceptions voiced by the Filipino leaders. There is no doubt but that many misleading and ignorant rumors were circulated by them to effect the final purpose of insurrection. It is also no doubt true that some of the most desperate and ambitious malcontents contemplated the insurrection from the first, and understood fully that such action was rebellion against perfectly plain international rights.

But in these early days no such base proceedings were necessary to turn the thoughts of this politically neglected people toward the foundation of a new government and to an enthusiasm for those who sprang from among them to places of leadership and influence. An almost total want of intercommunication was responsible, in a measure, for this situation, as was also credulity; while the apparent purposelessness of American occupation was a factor at the beginning. This, then, was the outlook of the mass of Filipinos at this period on the intentions of the American Government.

Before the outbreak of the insurrection, the American people were introduced to the natives of the Philippines in the persons of the soldiers of the army of occupation. It will be recalled that this army was composed almost entirely of State volunteers mustered into the service of the United States. These levies were hurriedly raised by the several States, shabbily equipped by the United States, and concentrated on fleets of hired transports, with almost everything wanting in the way of reserved supplies and field transportation. The physical examination of recruits was lax, the uniforms of poor material and ill-fitting, the arms old-fashioned, the ammunition worse, the training of the men as a mass almost nothing, and the officers chosen or appointed in that disappointing method so long known to us. At the close of the few days' march and battle for the possession of Manila—days spent in hardship, in mud, in continuous



rains, in disease and vermin-infected swamps below that city—this army took possession; and from that time to the beginning of the insurrection the native was in close contact with the representative American. He found him boisterous, rough, shabbily dressed, seemingly undisciplined, and, in spite of his giant frame, an easy victim apparently to disease. Even in those months of peace and plenty, the hospitals filled alarmingly, some organizations showing as high as 15 to 20 per cent. sick. The causes for this we all know; but to the Filipino it meant but one thing, and that was that the climate of his islands would prove deadly to light-skinned Americans. He saw also much drunkenness, a vice so little to his taste; he felt the burden of increasing prices forced up by American occupation; and, finally, the hand of the law was laid on his pet predilections, some of which were innocent, and some distinctly bad.

The impressions thus created passed into the provinces; and when the time was ripe, the unfriendliness engendered by them between the two races was skillfully used by the native leaders to deepen that feeling into hatred, repugnance, and fear.

To make certain that the object of this article is not misunderstood, the reader's attention is called to my initial purpose: to give what I believe to have been the viewpoint of the Filipino in regard to his conception of American character, and of the design and future effect of the institutions which we declared we would establish among them. It matters not for the purposes of this article whether the conditions on which his belief was founded were true or false, or ignorantly interpreted. He judged us all by what he saw; and although he did not see all, nor clearly, nor did he realize how great was his misconception, yet to him the picture was complete, and the mental and moral effect upon him was as true and as real as though the analysis was exact.

It would be unfair to expect in the Filipino mind even the haziest knowledge of the principles of our republican methods and institutions, or to look for an appreciation of the checks and balances by which its component parts are adjusted. They had so long been accustomed to see practically absolute power in the control of a military governor, to see even in the hands of distant, petty officials arbitrary power to the limit of life or death, that the spectacle of a conquering general and admiral unable to proceed to government or dictation was strange and confusing. After those first dramatic weeks, the Americans had suddenly stopped all advance, ceased to war, and had marked about them a

circumscribed line in which to live and rule. The Americans seemed indifferent as to the fate of the millions scattered over the many islands, in the far provinces, and on the expansive plains. No newspapers spread abroad the story of the bitter diplomatic struggle, the kindness of our home people at that period, or the hopes of a great political future under the government of a mild republic. The movement for their own republic came to them slowly and naturally, and, in the minds of the masses, by a perfectly innocent development. This penetrated to places so distant that the presence of the Americans was but faintly felt, and their pretensions to ownership unheard of. The American, as an individual, was far better and generally known than was any statement of his political rights and claims.

In the meantime the native republic grew, and the leaders drew about them an army whose *raison d'être* to the whole people was by no means as a menace to the foreign forces at Manila. These leaders knew full well, of course, of the conflict toward which they were drawing the Filipino people, and by slow degrees made their cause a national one. With a people easily stirred, easily roused by vague enticing principles, the more desirous as they were the more unknown and inexperienced, under circumstances where false rumor was not easily corrected, the task was simple and the deception complete. The conceptions of the inhabitants of the Manila and Cavite provinces, brought about by causes already noted, became of easy and general belief to the far confines of the archipelago. There were also other emissaries of American dislike abroad in this unfortunate land, not the least of which were the conquered Spaniards and renegade fathers of the Church. These, however, belonged to those subtle influences which no one man can know exactly or fully, but of which all men of those days were aware.

It is plain to those who are acquainted with the topographical conditions of the islands of the Philippine group that their inhabitants had but the vaguest knowledge of the nature of American pretensions. As time went on, this ignorance made fallow soil in which to sow the revolutionary enterprises of the officials sent out in all directions by the new Filipino government. It is not surprising that a hostile feeling toward us grew up among these people, nor can they fairly be held culpable for the inevitable trend toward insurrection. When the moment came for active hostilities, the whole people were united in the daring sentiment of independence; but this feeling was founded on such shallow principles, and was fostered by such questionable methods, that

it ceased to be self-sustaining so soon as the power and real purposes of the United States were fully disclosed. There is ample proof of this, plain on every hand, to those of us who witnessed its collapse, when our columns subsequently penetrated the country. As disaster after disaster overtook their military and civil forces, the facility for deception was withdrawn from the revolutionary government, and the state of ignorance of the people lessened, until they were no longer in doubt of the purposes of our Government. It is a splendid tribute to these simple folk that they fell away so rapidly from the desperate demands of the failing cause, thus depriving it of all reserved sources for recuperation. And it was not fear and demoralization that drove these people so quickly from their allegiance to the native government. In fact, the sentiment of fear kept them aloof from us for a time, and this, once overcome, completed the pacific conquest.

It is my full belief now, that at no time was the whole Filipino people united against us. They seemed at first, it is true, to be in accord; but this was founded on the simple delight produced by the downfall of the Spaniards and the exhilaration of freedom, and not from any clear purpose to throw off the yoke of American control. It was not possible to weld them into a homogeneous people by the sentiment of independence alone, because their minds were too simple to accept that vague condition as capable of meeting all their wants, and because the dominant and compelling desire among them was a wish for a relief from the anxiety and distress so closely associated with the domineering rule of Spain. In addition to this, the average Filipino mind was too elemental and their natures too sensitive and timid to face for long the tempestuous life of insurrection, and to give all for what seemed to mean only discomfort and trouble.

Everywhere were evidences of this state of things as the war progressed. We all felt at first the general hostility; then the demoralizing fear of the Americans as they swept through the islands; then the acceptance of our rule when that fear subsided; then the equal dread of the insurgents in arms; and, finally, their entire repudiation of these irreconcilables, and soon enthusiastic admiration for, and support of, the new government.

There are no records nor testimony to show how numerous were our opponents in the field. No official statement, so far as known, has ever been published. A fair total based on estimates of the forces around Manila in the first days' battles, and an allowance for guards in cities and towns and on other islands, would be about 60,000 armed and enrolled fighting men, of whom

probably one-half were armed with firearms. In addition to these, there were many thousands more warned for duty and subject to call. These latter soon disappeared as an enrolled force, with the disintegration of their armies, to seek their distant homes or to flee before our troops. This was the element which the Filipino commanders vainly tried to call to the colors as their ranks thinned from losses and desertion. Then came conscription, and when this failed, the military authorities went through the form of dismissing the "soldiers who could be spared" to their homes for the harvesting season.

If we accept the claim that this insurrection was a patriotic uprising of a people, we must admit its evanescent quality, when a nation of ten millions produced but 60,000 soldiers in its best days. It was not a united nation which faced us, but a remnant held together at the beginning by the enthusiasm of a hope for freedom, and afterward by misrepresentation and deception. I sincerely believe that, had the Filipino nation been arrayed against us, we never would have conquered them without the extremity of annihilation—a process that would have been intolerable to a free people.

It has been claimed that there was another element among the influences that bore on the minds of the natives of the Philippines, and helped to create their views and attitude toward America. It has been said that they felt the sympathy and heard the words of encouragement proffered them by those in the United States who looked with unfriendliness on the policy of our Government in this acquired territory. An inquiry into this plainly involves political issues and persons, and however prepared to speak I might be, and however fair I might judge it to be to take from the shoulders of the Filipinos the responsibilities which flowed from this condition, I am properly deterred by the restrictions of army regulations.

It is possible that what has been said of the mentality of the Filipino has conveyed an unflattering impression of his intelligence and of his lack of imagination. Such a thought would not be just, and would be true only in considering his want of scholastic training and knowledge, and his somewhat pronounced weakness for superstition. A writer of extended experience among them has stated that they are not uneducated, and that schooling has been general throughout the islands. Just how much he wished to convey by these statements can be judged only by his conclusion that they were fully prepared for self-government. This certainly has not been my observation. Many officers will recall that a large percentage of those men who took the oath of

allegiance were unable to sign their names. Men of education among them have freely admitted the general ignorance of the great mass of their people.

It is impossible to live among the Filipinos without admiring their many good and wholesome qualities. Nearly all of their weaknesses of character and disposition are due to causes for which they should not be held accountable. What is bad or vicious in them is not in the blood, but in the influence of example and custom. If we will remove from their daily lives the presence of an immoral government and of venal and licentious officials, and from their surroundings the squalor incident to a corrupt and grasping tax-system, then we will advance them far on the road to prosperity and civilization; we will rouse in them a desire for comfort, cleanliness, and homely luxuries, eradicate those qualities of sloth and deceit which, after all, are but skin deep, and bring into pleasing prominence their natural tractableness, good nature, love of family, and

virtuous living. Their religious fervor needs no cure, except at the head; and this is the one good inheritance—could we forget the wrongs done by individuals—which the departed power of Spain has left behind.

The part taken by our army in the civil settlement of the Philippine Islands is a page in history that may never be written, but will be remembered by the Filipinos with gratitude and respect. It was from that army that they gained the true definition of official honor; and with unaccustomed eyes they saw its members using every power of mind and body in the development of good government and fair dealings, with no incentive beyond right principle, and no reward but clear conscience. They looked, as was natural to men of their training, for motives, either sinister or selfish; for it was not conceivable that health, and home, and even life would be risked or thrown away for the mere contemplation of duty done and honor satisfied. But it has come to pass, and their eyes are opened and they believe.

## THE AWAKENING CONCERNING GAME.

BY JOHN S. WISE.

THE unprecedented increase of population in the United States; the rapid disappearance of game, furred and feathered, from large sections as human occupation advances; the natural passion of mankind for hunting, and the increased intelligence of our people, resulting from the diffusion of education, make the subject of game-protection one of almost general interest. Time was when our game-supply seemed inexhaustible, but we have lived to realize that, bountiful as Nature has been, we must not abuse her trust, or we shall forfeit one of her kindest gifts.

But a few years ago, in Wichita, Kan., two men, still in life's vigor, pointed out to me a spot in the heart of the city where, in the fifties, they had slaughtered hundreds of buffalo. At the time they spoke, there was not a buffalo within a thousand miles of the spot. In the sixties, I shot, in the mountains of Virginia, hundreds of wild pigeons, but there has not been a wild pigeon in Virginia for twenty-five years.

Over vast sections of our land, game of many kinds has been altogether exterminated or sadly decimated. Yet, it is surprising to note the tenacity with which the beasts and birds still linger about the spots which were their favorite

haunts before the white man came to disturb them. When John Smith made his map of Virginia in 1607, he ornamented it with deer on the south side of the James River, about where the counties of Surry and Sussex are now located, and with turkey on the peninsula between the James and the York rivers, to show where these were most abundant. Three hundred years have passed since then, and a great many people have settled there, but deer and turkey most abound in Virginia still at the places designated by John Smith as their favorite haunts in his day. The Great South Bay and Barnegat were famous ducking grounds of old. One would think that the millions of people now collected about them would have frightened the wild fowl away. But with half a chance, they still assemble there in spite of the thousand sail that disturb them and the never-ending fusillade of the gunners. When Frank Forrester wrote, the Warwick Woodlands were the home of the ruffed grouse and the woodcock. To-day, notwithstanding the Oranges and Montclair and Tuxedo, and many other thickly populated communities that have sprung up in the territory, population has not altogether driven away the ancient occupants, and a few still linger, reluctant to abandon their charming natural habitat.

It is as if the voice of Nature is appealing to us to spare wisely and in moderation a few and preserve them before it is too late. The States were slow and reluctant to pass laws for the preservation of game, and even now the enactments of the different States are not homogeneous and mutually helpful. The pioneer advocate of an intelligent system of game-protection laws throughout the country was Mr. Charles Hallock. After careful study, he prepared a map dividing the country into three grand divisions in which, respectively, as he contended, the laws of the several States embraced within them should be substantially identical because the climate embraced in each was so. He devoted much time, labor, and money to the advocacy of that idea. Although he had little enough encouragement at the time, his work has brought forth good fruit. It was difficult to produce co-operation among the States upon a subject which many legislators, occupied as they were with other things, were disposed to regard as unimportant.

It was a long time, too, before a way was discovered by which the United States Government could be induced to legislate upon the subject; for, in a series of decisions, it had been repeatedly held by the courts, State and federal, that the States, when they formed the Constitution, had not delegated to the general government any power over the subjects of fishing and hunting. The only point at which federal power touched the subject of fishing was in its control of the navigable waters, which entitled it to provide against interruptions to navigation, and in its exclusive power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and between the States, which gave it some incidental power over fish when dealt in as an article of commerce; and this last named power was the only pretext for legislation touching game.

Some of the legislation of Congress on this latter subject has been very crude. For example, in the tariff act of 1896, a clause was inserted forbidding the importation of the eggs of any game birds. Nobody noticed the clause until large importations of pheasant eggs for breeding purposes were seized and destroyed in the New York custom-house. Every one was puzzled to know what influence could have secured the law. The writer, who was one of its victims, accidentally learned from Senator Lodge that he was the author of the provision, and that he inserted it in the act to break up a traffic in the eggs of wild ducks between the Hudson Bay and the United States. Immense numbers of wild-duck eggs were annually taken in the Hudson Bay territory and shipped to the United States, to be used, it

seems, in setting aniline dyes in certain fabrics. Spoiled eggs are more valuable for this purpose than fresh ones. The destruction of game by this process was very great, and the Senator intended to stop this. Unfortunately, he knew little of the general subject, and in the effort to break up an illegitimate traffic used language so broad that he has prevented for several years the introduction into this country of the eggs of any foreign game birds for breeding purposes. It is a law which ought to be, and no doubt will be, modified.

When the Hon. John F. Lacey, of Iowa, introduced into Congress the bill which was subsequently passed and went into effect on May 25, 1900, commonly known as the Lacey law, his effort was regarded as more or less trivial, and some of his brethren were disposed to ridicule him for pursuing the subject with such zeal and earnestness. But Mr. Lacey knew that it was a measure of decided importance, and lent his whole energies to its enactment as a law. The purpose was to supplement existing State laws relating to game protection by preventing merchants from evading them under the guise of the interstate commerce laws. The courts had shown a disposition to permit the shipment of game from one State to another, even in the face of laws forbidding traffic in game at certain seasons. The reason given was that a person lawfully in possession of game in one State, and lawfully transporting it as an article of commerce to another State, might lawfully dispose of it there; and that, if a State endeavored to restrict him, it was in effect passing a law regulating commerce, and was invading the exclusive domain of Congress. Primarily, the Lacey law comes to the aid of the States in this regard, and overthrows the very damaging construction to which many courts were tending. Secondly, it established a bureau for the study of an intelligent system of game-protection, for the preparation of homogeneous laws, and for the promotion of such laws in the States; for the creation of an interest in the subject of game-protection, and for the propagation of game and its distribution to sections which have been depleted, or in which newly introduced varieties of game thrive best.

The United States Agricultural Department, Division of Biological Survey, is intrusted with this service. It is organized after the manner of the Fish Commission, which, as everybody knows, has accomplished a great deal.

The Agricultural Department, from time to time, distributes circulars filled with information concerning the game laws; and it is almost impossible for any writer to treat of the subject



of game-protection in an original way, for the ground is fully covered by these publications. Circular 31, issued October 25, 1900, is a *vade mecum* of the existing game laws in all the States of the Union, and should be in the hands of every person interested. Much that I shall say is taken from it.

It classifies the laws prohibiting the killing of game under three heads:

1. Those limiting the manner of taking game. Such, for example, as forbidding the running of deer with hounds, the netting of quail, shooting at night, or with swivel-guns.

2. Those regulating the time of capture—i.e., prescribing close season, forbidding the shooting of certain game for a term of years, or except on designated days, or altogether, etc.

3. Those forbidding taking game for certain purposes—e.g., for the hides, or for sale, or for shipment beyond the limits of the State.

Treating of these subjects in their order, there can be no doubt that the running of deer with hounds will drive them away from any locality. At this very time, I could make a demonstration of this truth within easy call of New York, for the indiscriminate pursuit of deer with hounds on the lower James River has forced the deer to a section about a hundred miles higher up the stream. If the hounds were kenneled or confined, the evil would not be so great; but, as it is, every darky has a mongrel hound that is unrestrained and goes wandering about, and at almost any hour of the day or night one may hear them trailing, and the poor deer, in season and out of season, first by one dog and then by another, is kept continually on the go, until he leaves the neighborhood to get a little peace.

Netting quail is equivalent to extermination, unless it is pursued intelligently. A dog is used to locate a bevy. Then a long, barrel-shaped net with wide wings is set near by. The dog is tied up as soon as he points. Several men on horseback ride around the birds so as to direct them toward the net. The bevy seldom rises before horses. It runs along the ground, and when it comes to the wings of the net seeks an outlet. When it reaches the barrel-shaped opening it enters, thinking it is a way past the obstruction. Every bird enters. The netter dismounts and closes the aperture, and then wrings the necks of the entire bevy. Intelligent men would spare a brace or two for breeders; but the men who do this work are not intelligent. They would look upon the man who proposed to release one pair or two pair to breed and replenish the supply next season as a fool. They would answer, "I don't intend to lose twenty cents or forty cents after taking the trouble to catch the

birds. There are plenty of other birds for breeding."

It is the same concerning shooting by night or with swivels. Either of these practices will drive wild fowl away. Any old soldier knows the terrors of a night attack too well to require argument about its effect even upon a goose. Wild fowl will soon abandon ground where they are gazed with searchlights at night and murdered by swivels. Yet, pot-hunters care nothing for ultimate consequences when immediate results are so large. Nor are the pot-hunters the only ones who encourage this outrage. I can put my hand on a rich man in New York City who hires a man to do this very thing, and pockets large profits from it after paying the man a liberal salary. The law must handle all these classes with a mailed hand, or the boasted game of America will soon be gone.

The necessity of protecting game during its breeding season has come to be almost universally recognized, and nearly every State has enacted laws upon this subject. The chief trouble, up to the present, concerning such laws has been from their lack of uniformity even in adjacent States, and from the constant changes made in the laws, which lead to confusion. The creation of a Central influence like this United States Game Commission, which will formulate comprehensive plans, and bring home to the State authorities the necessity of harmony, cooperation, and permanency in the laws, will doubtless do much to obviate these discords, and result in laws enacted upon the general design outlined so long ago by Mr. Hallock.

Under this head, also, we should have laws protecting game that has been much depleted, for a series of years, until it is replenished; and protecting newly introduced species absolutely until such time as the legislature, in its wisdom, shall adjudge that the newly introduced game has increased to such numbers as will justify its slaughter. Many States now have such laws touching pheasants. In Montana and Virginia they are protected altogether, and in many other States for periods ranging from one to five years. This is as it should be. It may be that in time, with intelligent protection, we shall have a good and permanent supply of this unsurpassed game bird. A few years ago, quail were nearly annihilated in Ohio. A law was passed forbidding the killing of quail for several years, and in that period they so increased that Ohio is now one of the best quail regions in the country.

Laws which attempt to preserve game by making the object of its capture the criterion of the hunter's right to take it seem to me to be impracticable. I may be wrong, and do not claim

to be right. I only state the matter as it presents itself to my mind, and with great deference to the views of others who differ with me, many of whom have had more experience than myself in such matters, and who are as zealous as I am to accomplish the best results. I refer to laws which—

1. Prohibit a man from shooting game to sell.
2. Prohibit the sale of game altogether.

In the first place, I do not believe it will ever be practicable to pass such laws. The number of actual shooters is too few, and the number of people who want game, even if they do not shoot it themselves, is too great, to justify the hope that the majority will consent to forego the enjoyment of game altogether.

It is easy and right to procure a law limiting the number of animals or birds which may be taken in a day, or limiting shooting to certain days. Such laws are intrinsically right and operate equally upon all. But, when it comes to saying that no one shall sell the game he kills, or that no game shall be sold, we are legislating, in effect, so that game shall be attainable by a very small class, and a very large class will be deprived of it. We not only cut off the market hunter, but we shut off all who now buy game, and make them dependent upon the complimentary courtesy of those who kill game, but will not sell it. What will the farmer's boy say about such a law? His little bunch of game killed on his father's farm has been the source of his pocket-money for hundreds of years. What will the clubman and the society woman, the diplomat, the legislator, the statesman say, when it is proposed that they shall never be able to buy game, and shall only taste it when it is presented to them? Moreover, I ask, What difference does it make what becomes of game, after the law has permitted it to be killed? Is any less game slaughtered by such a prohibition? It will certainly permit the rich game-hog to shoot all he wants. It, in effect, enacts that he is better entitled to the sport than his poor neighbor, who cannot afford to shoot unless he sells what he kills; and it must be based on the false assumption that such a one will be more merciful to the game than the poor market hunter. Anybody familiar with the subject knows this is not true, for the wealthy, with all the improved appliances and leisure, to whom ammunition is nothing,

will, in the aggregate, destroy more game than the market hunters, and less of the game destroyed will reach the places where it will do the most good. It will raise a storm of antagonism; it is distinctly class legislation; and, in my opinion, it presses the idea of game-protection beyond reasonable bounds. The time to protect game is before it is killed, and the right to kill it ought not to be made in any way dependent upon the disposition which will be made of it after it is dead. Montana prohibits the sale of all game killed in the State. No wonder the poor natives hate the rich Easterners who go there and shoot and eat their game, or give it away, while a resident cannot spare the time to shoot what is actually his own, and is not permitted to buy what really belongs to him. A law of similar purport was defeated in the New York Legislature.

Forty States prohibit the export of certain specified game, and thirty-seven of these forbid shipment of quail killed in the State to points outside the State. This is right. The game belongs to the people of the State, and there is no State where game is so abundant that the supply is greater than the demands of its own people. Moreover, the right to export it is a temptation to exterminate it for the benefit of others. It should be limited to those fairly entitled to enjoy it.

The importing of live game from foreign countries, and from one State to another under reasonable limitations, for breeding purposes, is manifestly right in the line of game-protection.

If a law could be enacted forbidding any cold storage company from having game on storage ten days after the beginning of the close season in any State, it would be a great measure. At present, the cold storage companies fill their shelves with game, and serve it at all seasons in spite of the law. They are a greater temptation to slaughter than all the other things put together. And such stuff it is! A quail or snipe that has been on ice six months, served, as it so often is, upon an ocean-liner in July or August, is no better than a sour piece of white-oak chip. Yet, to enable them to indulge in this class of menu, the laws are more grossly violated than for any other reason.

The above is a mere outline. The subject is too extensive to be embraced in the limits of a single article.



# BISHOP WHIPPLE, THE FRIEND OF THE INDIAN.

BY PROFESSOR WILLIAM WATTS FOLWELL.

IN the little city of Faribault, lying fifty miles due south of the twin cities of Minnesota, on September 21 just past, there took place a notable function. Flags were at half-mast and the schools and places of business were closed. During the morning hours the townspeople and strangers arriving by train were streaming toward the Cathedral Church of Our Merciful Saviour to take a last look at the face of the beloved prelate—for a long generation their neighbor and friend—lying there in state. In the glorious sunlight of the afternoon a great company of clergy and bishops marched in procession from the adjacent parish house and passed solemnly up the central aisle, the senior bishop reading the well-known sentences beginning: "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord; he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me, shall never die."

The anthem, the lesson, and the prayers of the American Episcopal burial service followed in the usual order. The only variations from the usual were in the music. A small band of Dakotas, still living near the town, rendered the hymn "Nearer, my God, to Thee" in their native language, and the girls of St. Mary's School sang the lovely song, "My Ain Countree," one which the bishop had often called for on his visits there.

There was no preaching.

When the moment for committing the body arrived the bearers, among whom were two Indian clergymen, one a Chippewa, the other a Sioux, instead of bearing the coffin toward the door, moved to the rear of the deep chancel. Here in the apse, an opening having been made in the floor (the altar had been set aside), they lowered the body into a walled-up grave or crypt prepared for it, and one of the bishops said, "I heard a voice from Heaven, saying unto me, Write, From henceforth blessed are the dead who die in the Lord: even so saith the Spirit: for they rest from their labors."

So closed a long and toilsome but still a happy and glorious career.

The mere annals thereof may be summarized:

Henry Benjamin Whipple was born in Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., February 15, 1822, and well-born of worthy parents of honorable descent. The parents, although belonging to a family of Episcopalians, had become attached to

Presbyterianism. Intending their boy to have a college education, they naturally placed him in the schools of that church. The first selected was that conducted by Professor Avery, of Clinton, N. Y., well known to all the other alumni of Hamilton College. Later—whether fully prepared for college does not appear—he was sent to Oberlin, Ohio, where an uncle was professor of mathematics. The bishop has left a grateful expression of his debt to President Finney for his loving interest. This student could not have remained uninfluenced by that remarkable educator. Doubtless the confinement and discipline of school was irksome to the young athlete; at any rate his health showed signs of giving way. Under medical advice he gave up college for active life, and entered his father's mercantile business, in which he probably got his best education. An admirer in later years declared that "Bishop Whipple knew that it took sixteen ounces to make a pound." A decade or thereabouts passed in this employment, but his aspiring and generous nature could not be confined to the store and the neighborhood. His engaging personality of itself charmed all within whom he came in contact. He served on the staffs of two governors of New York. He became secretary of a State convention, and was in the way of political advancement. This he renounced because there arose in his ardent soul a nobler ambition—to proclaim the everlasting Gospel to his fellow-men. This resolution taken, he was by some means directed not to a theological seminary for preparatory studies, but to a veritable school of the prophets, then kept by the Rev. William Dexter Wilson, D.D., professor of philosophy in Hobart College. This great teacher must have exercised a profound influence on his pupil, with whom he could fully sympathize, having himself left a blacksmith's forge to enter the sacred ministry.

Among Dr. Wilson's numerous books is one entitled "The Church Identified," which has long been a classic among churchmen. It is an elaborate argument for the thesis that the Protestant Episcopal Church is the one pure, unapostate organization which is a true branch of the original society founded by Christ, whose bishops are in the apostolical succession, and whose priests alone have the right to administer the sacraments in the United States of America. Bishop

Whipple never for a moment doubted the validity of his orders, nor the claims of his church to absolute legitimacy.

Of Dr. Wilson it may be added that on the opening of Cornell University he was called there by President White, who had been his pupil, and to whom he was a tower of strength. He served as professor for many years, and remained on the faculty roll as *emeritus* until his recent death.

With such an education young Mr. Whipple at the age of twenty-seven was ordained a deacon, and in the same year, 1849, a priest, and undertook a pastorate in Rome, N. Y. This continued seven years, broken only by a winter of mission work in Florida, which he characterized as a "blessed experience."

To feed a flock in a well-fenced pasture was not the work for which he was best fitted. When in 1856 the way was opened to take up a mission work in Chicago he needed no urging. Here he was in his element. He began preaching in a rented hall to such workingmen and women as he could induce to attend. To gain the attention of a body of railroad men he read up on locomotives till he could talk intelligently of inside connections, valve gears, and link motion. He attracted actors, and artisans of all sorts. The work grew and prospered, and he had no other thought than to give his life to it. While in the full tide of a glorious success there was brought to him on a morning in June, 1859, the unexpected message that he had been elected Bishop of Minnesota.

After a "deadlock" in the electing church body of Minnesota, one of the candidates stated the qualifications of the Rev. Mr. Whipple, of Chicago, with such effect as to lead to an immediate and almost unanimous election.

With such a nature and such a faith as his ("faith unclouded by a doubt" was a favorite phrase) it was easy to discern a providential summons, which he must needs obey. The consecration followed in October the same year, and a month later the young bishop was holding a missionary service in one of the river towns of his diocese.

Then forty-two years of labor in the episcopate, whereof details cannot be attempted. The bishop found the State of Minnesota two years old, mostly a wilderness, with settlements fringing the Mississippi and its tributaries containing a population of 170,000. He lived to see that population expand to near two millions. In his earlier years to make his visitations he traveled thousands of miles by stage or in his own conveyances, on horseback, in canoes, or on foot. At the close of his labors the State was gridironed by thousands

of miles of steel rails. The Church under his jurisdiction expanded with the growth of the commonwealth. When he could no longer cover the whole territory a new diocese was lopped off, including all that part of Minnesota lying north of the Northern Pacific Railway, which, running westward from the head of Lake Superior, nearly bisects the State. To further lighten his labors a coadjutor was given him some years ago.

In all these years he was a wise and indefatigable administrator, a tender and judicious counsellor of his clergy, and a great shepherd of his abounding flock. In more cases than would be suspected the public men of the State profited by his wise counsel. The bishop had all the qualities for statesmanship.

He could never be drawn into disputes about doctrine or ritual or any secondary matter. Content with the old Gospel of his mother, his concern was with men and their present and eternal welfare. Aflame with love to men, he spoke straight to their hearts with an eloquence as effective as it was unstudied.

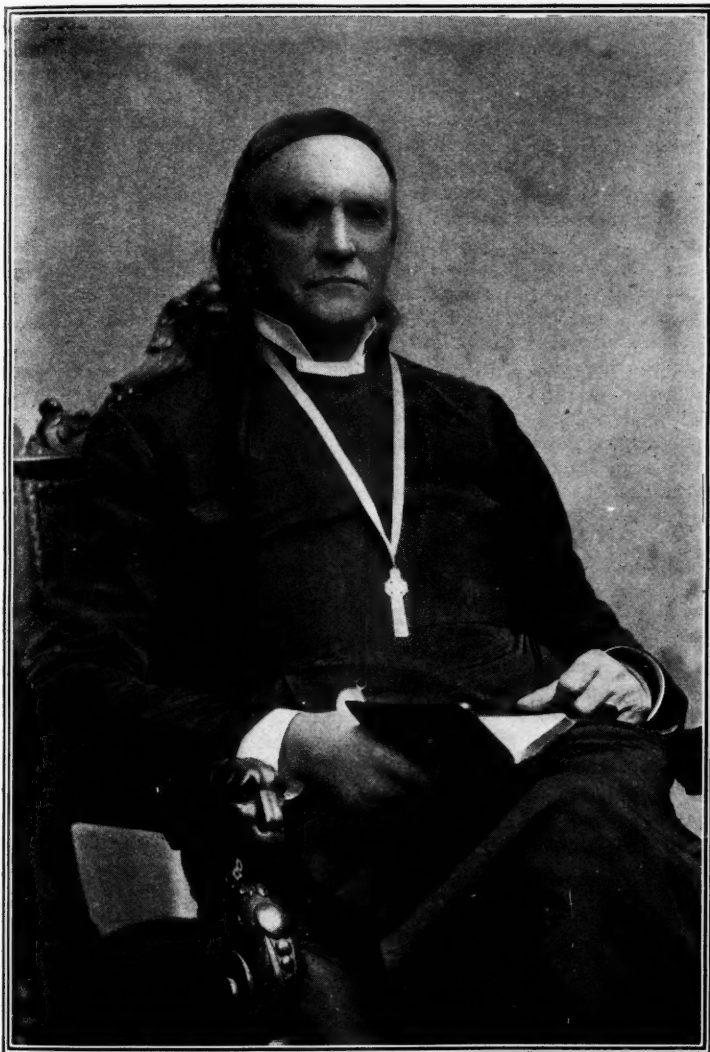
But the long-dreaded end of this episcopate came. The memory of its achievements and of the man himself must fade in time. The bishop knew this, and he early exercised himself to do a work in his diocese which would survive him and carry on the good cause. At the very outset of his labors in Minnesota he formed a plan for a system of institutions, and to their foundation and development he gave a large share of his time and effort.

In the third year of his episcopate he laid the corner stone of the first cathedral built by or for the American Church. It was to be and it has been a true bishop's church, and not a parish house of worship lent to a bishop upon occasion. This was the center of the system as planned and since executed. On the day of his burial the close was partly occupied with building material and a mason's lodge for the completion of the principal tower.

The corner stone of Seabury Divinity School was laid the day after that of the cathedral. The expectation of the founder was that here he could train up young men of the West for the evangelization of the West. In this he was not disappointed, but he did not foresee what became a fact, that many young postulantes from the East have resorted to this admirable seminary.

Shattuck School, planned to prepare young men for college and business, was opened soon after the close of the war of the Slaveholders' Rebellion. It has long been known as one of the best institutions of its class in the country. All its departments have been ably conducted, but its military instruction and discipline have,



From the *Churchman*.

THE LATE-BISHOP HENRY BENJAMIN WHIPPLE.

perhaps, done more to extend the reputation of the school. Bishop Whipple's relationship and acquaintance with officers of rank in the army enabled him to secure a line of accomplished instructors. The bishop enjoyed keenly the parades and evolutions of the annual commencement week. He had in him the stuff for a soldier.

St. Mary's School for girls was founded about the same time as Shattuck. It has done a great work, and has long enjoyed a deservedly high reputation. These schools are now splendidly housed on the commanding "bluff" beyond the little and very crooked river called "Straight,"

which flows to the west of the town. The cathedral and bishop's residence are in the principal residence quarter of the city. In the selection of teachers and officials for these institutions the bishop gave proof of his great sense and knowledge of human nature. Confidence in his enterprise and administrative ability brought him contributions from most unexpected sources.

"But the bishop founded no college" will be here remarked. The question of adding a college to his system of institutions was entertained and deliberately decided in the negative. He used frequently to relate how the first act he performed upon his arrival at Faribault to reside was to pull down from the front of an insignificant shanty in which a school was kept a gorgeous gilt sign,

#### Bishop Seabury University.

Three considerations dissuaded him from building a college. One was that, according to custom, upon opening his college he would be obliged to disclaim all intention to proselyte. As for his schools he was free to say, "We make churchmen as we can out of boys and girls sent to us. Fair warning to all." A second reason was the great cost of a

college establishment worthy of the title in modern days. The third consideration was that with a State university fifty miles away, liberally endowed, and giving free instruction, a little Episcopalian college at Faribault would be superfluous. The bishop, therefore, threw his powerful influence in favor of the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis at a time when many good people raised the cry of "infidel" and "godless" because it was not controlled by a synod or conference.

One cherished plan for lack of time and strength he was unable to consummate—the foundation near the university of a church stu-

dents' home, in which those attached or inclined to his church might find congenial companionship. It is to be hoped that those friends and admirers who at this moment are proposing to carry out this scheme and rear a splendid memorial to this great friend of the university may be successful.

It was not only within his proper jurisdiction that Bishop Whipple exercised his remarkable powers and wielded a powerful influence for his Church, but far beyond its borders. In the triennial conventions he was at all times a great figure, and having outlived his seniors he had become the presiding bishop. Were he still living he might be in the chair of the house of bishops now sitting in San Francisco. In the Board of Missions he was always strenuous.

He preached in London the opening sermon before the Lambeth Conference of 1888, and in 1897 represented the American Church in the Lambeth Conference of that year. In the latter gathering a project was mooted of organizing a Pan-Anglican Council, with the Archbishop of Canterbury at its head with a title appropriate to that position. Our American bishop placed himself in the opposition, and the question did not prevail. A published letter from Mr. Gladstone, with whom Bishop Whipple was on most friendly terms, conveys his approval of the bishop's attitude. The great premier, who was an ardent churchman, had no desire to see the Archbishop of Canterbury "grow into a pope," and the American bishop stood resolutely for the independence of national churches.

During his several visits to England Bishop Whipple preached on important occasions: before the University of Cambridge on receiving the degree of doctor of laws; in Salisbury Cathedral at the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of King Ethelbert's baptism, where was a congregation of 7,000 people, 700 clergy and 1,400 choristers; before the royal family in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the Queen holding a long interview with him in the afternoon. Oxford University also gave him an honorary degree. Upon all these notable occasions, and in the company of great personages lay and ecclesiastical, this splendid product of American democracy remained as serene as when preaching in his own cathedral or holding a confirmation in a log school-house in a frontier county.

To Americans and English-speaking people generally Bishop Whipple is best known as a friend of the Indians. He has been repeatedly eulogized as "The Apostle to the Indians." The title is not undeserved, but if unexplained is misleading. He never lived with Indians in their country, nor learned any of their languages,

except a few everyday words. He did not organize the first missions to the Indians of the Northwest. The Ponds, Riggs and Williamson and Boutwell were domesticated with the Sioux in the thirties. Breck began a mission to the Chippewas in 1852. In 1859 Bishop Kemper (of Wisconsin-Minnesota) had ordained Emmegahbowh, an Ojibway Indian, and sent him to follow up the work begun by Breck and Peake.

But the bishop revived and prosecuted the Indian work. He came to Minnesota with an earnest, an almost romantic hope to evangelize the 20,000 red men of the State. Within a fortnight after his arrival we find him at Gull Lake, then 200 miles from civilization, confirming and administering the sacraments to Emmegahbowh's converts. This now venerable priest was a notable figure among the mourners at his bishop's funeral.

At the outset Sioux and Chippewas were equally the objects of his interest, but after the Sioux massacre of 1862, in which some eight hundred white settlers lost their lives, that people, save some remnants of friendlies, were removed to the West. To the Chippewa villages the bishop made annual visits for many years. He sent them excellent missionaries. Some of them young Indians educated at Faribault. "Ki-chi-me-ka-de-wi-con-a-ye" the Ojibways called him, and they said "his tongue is straight; he makes the trail plain."

Let Bishop Whipple still be spoken of as an apostle to the Indians, but let it also be understood that he was much more an apostle to his fellow-countrymen and their rulers and agents on behalf of the red man everywhere. With his keen insight and common sense it did not take him long after arriving on the ground to fully comprehend the situation, the folly of the government's traditional Indian policy, the inefficiency not to say dishonesty of administrations, the bottomless iniquity of the Indian ring, and the miseries resulting from the unchecked flow of fire-water through the Indian camps. He had not been six months in Minnesota before he addressed a letter to President Buchanan urging measures and action to stop the sale of ardent spirits to Indians; and he took the opportunity to propose the establishment of the Indians in homes where they may live by cultivation of the soil, and that they be supplied with Christian teachers of agriculture and the arts of civilization.

American frontiersmen have always hated Indians and coveted their lands. After Indian outbreaks their seated hate has often swelled into incandescent passion. Such was the case in Minnesota after the Sioux massacre of 1862. On

every hand the talk was: "There are no good Indians but dead Indians; death to the red scoundrels." It took a brave spirit to stem that tide of denunciation. Bishop Whipple was not the man to wear a muzzle or to run for cover. In September, just after the slaughter had ceased, he published a statement of facts, in which he called things by their right names. For this he was bitterly abused in private and by the public press, but his assertions were never questioned. Without condoning the murders he portrayed the frauds and injuries which were the just excuse for resentment on the part of the Sioux, and pleaded with his fellow-citizens for the establishment of a new Indian policy which should insure to Indians "a strong government, an individual right in the soil, a just system of trade, a wise system of civilization, and honest agents."

From this time on for a quarter of a century he was before the American people, and the civilized world for that, as the advocate of justice and a rational policy for the red men. He probably made more journeys to Washington in their behalf than he ever made to the Indian settlements. At the first they could not understand him at the Indian Bureau. One commissioner asked of Henry M. Rice, M. C., "What does he want; some money for a school?" Said Mr. Rice, "Bishop Whipple wants justice for these Indians, and he will have it."

Secretary Stanton early gave him a "pointer" which he no doubt followed. "Tell him," said Stanton to General Halleck—"tell him that when he reaches the heart of the American people the Indians will be saved." He had no difficulty in reaching the heart of the great leader of the American people. President Lincoln, probably in 1862, said to a friend, "Bishop Whipple came here the other day and talked to me about the rascality of this Indian business until I felt it down to my boots. If we get through this war, and I live, this Indian system shall be reformed."

In the fall of 1862 the General Convention of the Episcopal Church was in session, and the bishop took with him what seems now a very temperate address to the president urging reforms in Indian policy, expecting to have it accepted by the bishops and deputies. He was advised by one of his colleagues not to bring "politics" into the convention. For the credit of that body

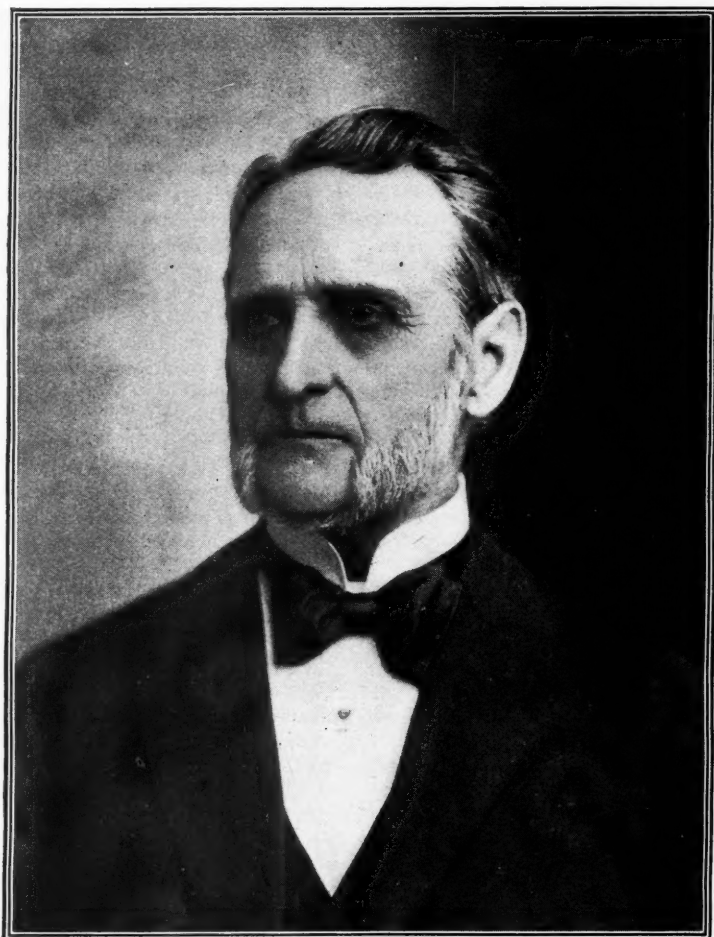
it ought to be said that thirty-nine of its members signed the paper individually. The bishop was disappointed, but he bided his time and kept the Indian cause before the public. This advocacy culminated in October, 1868, at which time the Board of Missions, a large committee of the General Convention, was meeting in New York. It was not long after the Cheyenne and Chivington massacres, in which white men had shown Indians their superiority in the art of murder. The bishop prepared a report on "The Moral and Temporal Condition of the Indian Tribes on Our Western Borders." In it he exposed the folly of our traditional Indian policy, portrayed the infamous behavior of agents and traders, and the connivance of men of fair names with their rascality. On his journey to New York the bishop read from this to gentlemen, who counselled him to suppress this arraignment of distinguished persons, suggesting that it might result in personal injury. Instantly came the reply, which all who knew the man knew to have been ready: "These things are true. The nation needs to know them; and, so help me God, I will tell them if I am shot the next minute."

He did read them, and to a great congregation dissolved in tears. The report contained suggestions toward a reform of Indian policy and administration. They are substantially those of his earliest appeal, and may be found admirably summed up in a paper read before the Church Congress in 1877, entitled, "A True Policy Toward the Indian Tribes." The papers mentioned will ever mark a turning point in the history of our dealing with red men.

The hearts of the American people were at length touched. Congress passed a resolution, which they afterward violated, to the effect that Indian tribes should no longer be recognized as high contracting powers. President Grant adopted the policy of appointing as agents men nominated by the churches. They were honest, if not always wise. The Indian ring dissolved. The "peace policy" has replaced a war policy which had cost the nation five hundred millions without a single item to balance.

If this contribution shall have served to explain Bishop Whipple's place and work in the history of our Indian affairs its principal object will have been attained.





DR. D. K. PEARSONS.

## DR. D. K. PEARSONS, THE FRIEND OF THE AMERICAN SMALL COLLEGE.

BY GEORGE PERRY MORRIS.

THE unexampled scale of beneficence of Mr. Andrew Carnegie and Mr. John D. Rockefeller to educational and philanthropic institutions should not obscure the equally generous giving of Dr. D. K. Pearsons, of Hinsdale, Ill. Their wealth and their giving represent organized, corporate accumulation, and are the product of the labor of countless subordinates as well as the product of directing skill. Dr. Pearsons' wealth

is the product of his own thrift, shrewdness, and toil, subordinate helpers being phenomenally few.

Like Mr. Carnegie, Dr. Pearsons is a Scotch-American, but one with an infusion of good Yankee blood, his maternal ancestor being of the famous Gen. Israel Putnam family. His Scotch forbear came to New England early in its history, and in due time a representative of the Pearsons family was to be found living in Brad-



ford, Vt. There, in 1820, a son was born who has since become famous. This child had the rigorous discipline of a New England farmer's home, with abundant opportunity for toil, self-sacrifice, and self-discipline. In the common schools of the town, and later in Bradford Academy, he prepared for Dartmouth College. He entered, and remained but one year, living on the cheapest of fare because of his poverty, and impairing his health temporarily by his privations.

Determined to rise in the world, he soon found ways and means of studying medicine in Hanover, and in due time entered the medical school at Woodstock, Vt., from which he graduated. One day, during his last year of study at this institution, he happened to inform Prof. Alonzo Clark, a noted New York City physician who was one of the instructors, that he would be compelled to withdraw, teach school, and earn money before he could graduate. "That is not necessary," Professor Clark replied; "I will loan you money, and you can graduate this year and save a year." So a loan of one hundred dollars was made. Dr. Pearsons says that this kindly act of Dr. Clark taught him a lesson which he has tried not to forget; and his loan fund of \$150,000, which he has kept sacred for many years, and from which loans to poor and deserving students are made, has been the means of giving an education to scores of youths in the interior and the West.

After a year and a half of practice of his profession in Vermont, Dr. Pearsons removed to Chicopee, Mass., where he remained twelve years, prospered fairly in his profession, and married an admirable wife, Miss Chapin, who is heart and soul with him in all his plans for altruism, if anything being more eager to dispose of the family fortune than he. While at Chicopee he formed the acquaintance of Mary Lyon, the founder of Mount Holyoke Seminary, and this acquaintance and friendship led to an intelligent and abiding interest, on his part, in the education of youth. Later, it led to Mount Holyoke College, in the days of its trial by fire and of its rebirth, receiving from Dr. Pearsons a gift of \$100,000—a larger sum than he has given to any other Eastern institution.

But a time came when Chicopee seemed restrictive in its influence, and his wife said to him: "You are made for something better than this. We must get out of here." And out they got, with faces turned westward, Janesville, Wis., being their destination. As far as Elgin, Ill., they traveled by rail. Then a stage was boarded *en route* for Janesville. It had a passenger on board, name now unknown, whose evil has brought forth much good, as evil sometimes will. He was a

coarse worldling, bent on accumulating wealth,—in short, a materialist. Approaching the town of Beloit, Wis., the newly erected college building on a bluff overlooking the town attracted Dr. Pearsons' attention. "What is that?" he asked of his unattractive fellow-passenger. "Oh," said he, "some Eastern cranks have come out here and have started a college." This was his estimate of the disposition of New England settlers in the interior and the West to found Christian colleges wherever they went, even as their forefathers had done at Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Williams, Bowdoin, and Amherst. Probably he said it in much the same tone as a prominent South Carolina Congressman who once remarked to the writer that it was useless to attempt to prevent the negroes of the South from getting education, for, said he, "If we do not do it, you Yankees from up North will come down and do it for us."

Such a remark to such a Green Mountain man as D. K. Pearsons, M.D., who held such pronounced opinions as to the value and necessity of education, naturally inflamed his ire; and the fourteen miles' journey in the stage from Beloit to Janesville was a time of stiff debate between the stranger and the Eastern physician emigrating West, the stranger denouncing colleges, the Easterner defending them. As they separated in Janesville, the protagonist for education shook his fist in the face of the champion of illiteracy and of lucre for lucre's sake, and said to him: "I am coming out West and am going to be a very rich man, and I am going to give money to Beloit College and these other Western colleges that you are running down."

Now, a vow made at the end of a long and heated debate often is not kept. Emotion fades away and reason steps in to negative the promise made. But in this case emotion and reason were wedded. Dr. Pearsons was not arguing for something which existed merely as an ideal in his mind. He had known in his own experience the value of the thing for which he was pleading; he had seen the beneficent effects of education writ large over the section of the country which he was leaving. He was arguing on what was to him a matter of fundamental importance to a democracy and a Christian state. Hence, when the vow was made, it was to be kept, providing the wealth anticipated came to make it possible.

The wealth did come. After a brief stay in Janesville, Dr. Pearsons and his wife started for Chicago, and arrived there in April, 1860. His capital was \$5,000, the savings of his Chicopee practice of medicine. How great a physician or surgeon Dr. Pearsons might have become, had he remained a practitioner, may never be known. He was a born financier, and found it out as soon

as he struck a virgin city and a growing commonwealth. Hereafter, trading in real estate and not medicine was to be his life-work. Renting a place in a law office at twenty-five dollars per year, he began to look about for business. Soon a letter came from friends in the East authorizing him to sell 14,000 acres of land in Champaign County, if he could. His swift success in selling this tract in small sections to settlers, by personal solicitation and by scrupulous honesty as to statement of facts, soon brought him other business, he receiving a 5-per-cent. commission on every sale. Michael Sullivan, the Illinois farm-land king, turned over thousands of acres of his land to Dr. Pearsons to sell. Eastern owners of land strove to get him to serve as their agent both in the sale and the purchase of land. In due time Solomon Sturgis, a Chicago land magnate, made him his agent, and between the years 1860 and 1865 he sold 100,000 acres for Mr. Sturgis. Then the Illinois Central Railroad turned over much of its Illinois farm land to the successful middleman; and as his commissions sometimes amounted to more than \$3,000 a week, as he practically transacted all the business himself, as his office rent was low, and his boarding expenses for himself and wife were at a rate which would be deemed cheap now by a department-store clerk, it is not surprising that by 1870 Dr. Pearsons had accumulated a large fortune in cash, not to speak of choice land investments and "ground-floor" stocks of Chicago street-railway properties and banks. With a record of more than 1,000,000 acres of farm lands sold by him, he next turned to Michigan pine lands, and here, as in everything else he touched, he made money.

Content to live simply, and in nowise eager for popular renown, he nevertheless soon became known to the solid men of Chicago as an unusual man in character and attainment. Occasionally he emerged into publicity, as in 1875, when Chicago aforetime, even as now, was in financial straits. Many were urging repudiation. Eastern bondholders were in a suspicious mood. Dr. Pearsons realized that the time had come to act; he took the train for New York City and Boston, satisfied the city's creditors by pledging his personal fortune for the redemption of the bonds, and when he returned to Chicago he was rightfully hailed as the savior of the city's credit.

From 1875 to 1890 he was one of many wealthy and good men in Chicago who prospered, who gave on a fairly generous scale to worthy causes, and who labored for ideal ends in a city where materialism is not difficult to adopt as a philosophy of life. But in 1890 he emerged from the local arena and became a na-

tional figure. The time had come to make real a long-cherished ideal. The vow made years before in Beloit was to be kept. Wealth had been pouring in. It was to be poured out now. Like Mr. Carnegie, Dr. Pearsons believed it a disgrace to die rich. "My philosophy of life is to do all the good I can, and to do it while I am alive," said Dr. Pearsons. Ante-mortem rather than post-mortem philanthropy appealed to his sense of the practical. He had seen too many estates of wealthy men divided among lawyers and heirs for whom they were never intended. He had determined to make the last twenty years of his life—for Dr. Pearsons confidently expects to live to be ninety years old—years of pleasure in distributing, even as the thirty years, from 1860 to 1890, had been years of pleasure in accumulating wealth. And so, with his first gift to Beloit College in 1890, he began that career of judicious giving to the small colleges of the Mississippi Valley and Pacific coast which will make his name famous forever in American educational annals, and enroll him alongside of Peabody, Slater, Hands, Carnegie, and Rockefeller as a giver to further popular education. His gifts to these institutions up to date amount to \$3,400,000, and his mode of giving is such—is so conditioned upon giving by others who are interested in the several institutions—that he has brought into the treasuries of these colleges not less than \$8,000,000. Dr. Pearsons plans to give his entire fortune away within a few years, reserving only a moderate annual income for himself and wife in the form of annuities.

If asked as to whether his course as a donor has brought him pleasure, Dr. Pearsons replies: "I have four times the joy others have in keeping steadily at my business, in order that I may carry out my one aim in life. I don't call myself a benevolent man. I am not. There is not a particle of benevolence in my nature. I have just been looking around for a place to make an investment. Where can I find a better one than in the brains of poor young men and women?"

And this leads inevitably to the question, Why has Dr. Pearsons chosen the small colleges of the last and least settled portions of the country as his places of investment? Because, to quote his own words, he believes that "the greatest educational institution in America, aside from the common school, is the 'fresh-water' college." He believes that these institutions "are direct products of the true American pioneer spirit, and still have in them the vital breath of high moral purpose breathed into them by their founders." He believes that their students, rather than those of the great universities, make up the moral backbone of the nation. The remote-

ness of these institutions from cities and centers of civilization appeals to him. To be able to shape the destiny of commonwealths like Washington, Colorado, Missouri, Kentucky, by putting his shoulder to the wheel of Christian colleges like Whitman, Colorado, Drury, and Berea seems to him a civic as well as a religious duty, whose beneficent ends for the state and for the kingdom of God no man can estimate. He believes also in the small college because he thinks that the moral and intellectual life of its students is conserved by the greater intimacy between teacher and pupil which exists.

Dr. Pearsons' mode of choosing the institutions which shall benefit by his wealth is one which tests them. He gives nothing on hearsay. Every institution is carefully inspected personally, its methods of fiscal administration inquired into, its president and trustees appraised, its past record and future potentialities weighed. That a college once receives a gift by no means implies that it will receive others. It must earn them by showing that the first gift has been wisely invested, and that it has brought forth a sufficient return on the investment, not only in interest, but in institutional growth. College officials dealing with Dr. Pearsons soon realize that they are dealing with a master mind, a man who pierces shams, discerns human character as few men do, and expects something in return for what he gives,—not personal flattery, but collegiate development. Those competent to affirm declare that, aside from the money value of his gifts, his moral influence on college administrators has been of highest value, teaching not a few of them the fact that money given as capital for endowment is not to be used otherwise.

Sometimes Dr. Pearsons, after due investigation, gives his money outright, without conditions. Usually it is conditioned upon friends of the institution either duplicating the amount given by him or by giving a definite proportion of his gift. Dr. Pearsons has been criticised somewhat for this, but he holds that it has had a most beneficent effect on men of wealth nearer the institution than he, leading many of them to take an intelligent interest for the first time in education, and developing in them that interest in an institution which one always has who has made sacrifices. His reasoning on this matter may perhaps be best expressed in his own words, in describing his intention to build an expensive building for Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash., to be his monument to Marcus Whitman, the missionary pioneer who saved Oregon and Washington to the United States. Dr. Pearsons, referring to this plan, said: "Now, do you suppose I am going to put up the building without

those rich fellows out there doing something? They have got to contribute. The condition is that they must build the dormitory for these poor boys who come in from the mountains and plains of Idaho, Montana, and Washington. They must build the dormitory before I commence my monument. They must do it, and they will do it. Do you suppose I am going to let those rich old fellows hug their money and let the poor boys and girls starve while acquiring their education? No! They must do their part, and become part of the constituency of the college."

As a personality Dr. Pearsons is a most interesting subject for study and analysis. Like all positive characters, he has corners that obtrude, and against which some persons occasionally knock their bones. Outwardly, he is a man who in a crowd would attract attention by his height, vigorous mien, strong yet refined facial contour, keen, dominant dark eyes, and hair tinged with gray. In habit he is a Spartan, rising at 6 A.M., eating a fruit and vegetable diet, spending but two hours now at business in a plainly furnished office in Chicago, dining, at midday, at home in Hinsdale, napping after dinner, reading, talking, and riding in the afternoon, reading or talking in the evening, and retiring at 8 P.M. This is what he calls his "clockwork plan for living one hundred years." Expressed in more didactic terms, his prescription for a jolly—his kind of jolliness—old age is, "Keep cool, don't overload the stomach, breathe pure air and lots of it, eat a vegetable diet, don't eat late suppers, go to bed early, don't fret, don't go where you'll get excited, and don't forget to take a nap after dinner. Old age depends upon heredity, common sense, and a good stomach."

By temperament and by training Dr. Pearsons is a Puritan, probably as fine a specimen of a well-nigh extinct species regnant in Old England and New England formerly as there is now in this country. "When they call me a Yankee, I take off my hat and bow; and when I am called an old Puritan, I make three bows," said Dr. Pearsons once in an address which was unusually self-revealing. He glories in the fact that his fortune was accumulated by strictest economy as well as by foresight and by seizing opportunity. His claim is that he never spent a dollar foolishly; that he has never seen a horse-race, or a ball game, or a dramatic play; that he belongs to no clubs or secret societies; that he is dubbed "close-fisted." "My principles are those of a Puritan," he says, "and nobody around here in any of the churches or colleges is Puritan enough for me. . . . My life has not been a trifling one. People say, 'What enjoyment have you had?' I answer, I have four times the joy they have in

keeping steadily at my business, in order that I may carry out my one aim in life."

But lest the above remarks do Dr. Pearsons injustice, it should be said that while he lives simply, he lives elegantly; that he and his wife have traveled widely at home and abroad; that his face is the index of a soul that sees moral beauty and feels deeply on the highest human themes, as well as the index of a soul that reverences justice and integrity, and judges itself and others inflexibly. The Puritan of old, more than any men of his time, combined idealism and realism, practical good sense and lofty conceptions of God and humanity. 'Tis so with Dr. Pearsons. He is sagacious, yet trustful; thrifty, yet generous; tenacious of purpose, yet open to new light; deep, yet simple. Early in life he formed an ideal; he saw a vision, and by it has been saved from becoming sordid while gaining wealth. Conservative in temper and belief, and disliking excessive liberalism either in belief or conduct, he dislikes cant even more; and not a few educators who have sought him for aid, thinking to impress him by their fanatical conservatism and their cantish talk, have earned his contempt and failed in their quest. His sturdy common sense saves him from fanatical Puritanism. An attendant on the Congregational Church, and a generous donor to Presbyterian and Congregational denominational agencies as well as to Christian colleges, Dr. Pearsons is not a member of the church. His faith and his creed are not matters about which he says much; but his valuation of Christianity as a factor in individual and national life may be inferred from the fact that all of his fortune has been given, and will be given, to institutions which are distinctly Christian in their ideals and atmosphere.

Dr. Pearsons has no quarrel with the great privately endowed or State supported universities. He admits that they are fulfilling their purpose well. But he believes that the United States could better afford to abolish them than to see the struggling "fresh-water" colleges of the interior, the West, and the South removed from the reach of the common people, or die of inanition. He believes that they more truly represent the American spirit than the larger institutions do; that they give a sounder education to the youths who, after all, are the moral backbone of the nation. He believes that Beloit, Drury, Berea, Colorado, Whitman, and the others to which he has given are to be to their sections what Bowdoin, Williams, Amherst, Hamilton, Oberlin, and many other colleges which might be mentioned have been to the New England and Middle States.

Without venturing to approve or to disapprove

of Dr. Pearsons' judgment on the comparative worth of the educational institutions of the land, it is open for any candid student of American social conditions, past or present, to say that he has much excellent testimony in support of his position. Mr. Bryce, as he came to sum up his chapter in his great book, "The American Commonwealth," on the universities of this country, after pointing out the confessed evils which accompany the multiplication of small colleges, and indicating their uncertain tenure of life in view of the competition of State universities, nevertheless was constrained to say that Americans might not duly realize the service which the small colleges perform in the educational economy of the nation. "They get hold," he said, "of a multitude of poor men, who might never resort to a distant place of education. They set learning in a visible form—plain, indeed, and humble, but dignified even in her humility—before the eyes of a rustic people, in whom the love of knowledge, naturally strong, might never break from the bud into the flower but for the care of some zealous gardener. They give the chance of rising in some intellectual walk of life to many a strong and earnest nature, who might otherwise have remained an artisan or storekeeper, and perhaps failed in those vocations. They light up in many a country town what is at first only a farthing rushlight, but which, when the town swells to a city, or endowments flow in, or when some able teacher is placed in charge, becomes a lamp of growing flame, which may finally throw its rays over the whole State in which it stands." This is a passage, not only of noble English prose, but of keenest insight and sympathy, the truth of which is apparent to all who see beneath the surface.

Dr. Pearsons' career and his method of disposing of his honestly acquired fortune must compel the interest of various classes of men in any intelligent community. The man of wealth can scarcely fail to be impressed by the sanity of the venerable ex-physician's philosophy of life. The student of pedagogics is interested in it because he sees that rungs in the ladder, from the farm, the mine, the gutter, along which many youth may climb to the university, are being strengthened, if not multiplied. Dr. Pearsons founds no new colleges. He strengthens those which already exist. The patriot is interested in the record and in the ideal of the philanthropist because he realizes that, with the building up of the colleges of the vast Mississippi Valley, there goes on *pari passu* an elevation in thought and character of the residents of the dominant section of the country—dominant now, and always in the future. To the Christian, Dr. Pearsons'



record is encouraging, because, as has already been said, he is strengthening the ethical and spiritual centers of influence of the nation.

Last but not least, Dr. Pearsons' record encourages the idealist—the man who dreads the domination of materialism in national life, who winces when he hears his country described as "materialistic." For in Dr. Pearsons' career there is convincing proof, as there is in the careers of many other Americans, that a man may look upon his talents as a money-getter as something to be consecrated to noble social ends.

Thus, there is something consoling about Dr. Pearsons' disposition of his fortune, as indeed there is in the fact that during June, in connection with the commencement exercises of American colleges for men and women, gifts to those institutions amounting to \$12,774,582 were announced; as there also is in the fact that during the year 1900 our educational, philanthropic, and religious institutions received from American donors, in sums of \$5,000 or more, the sum of \$47,500,000; and of this sum, according to my analysis of the items, \$31,812,340 were given to educational institutions. The record of the eight years from 1893–1900, similarly estimated (see "Appleton's Annual Encyclopedia" for 1901), is \$314,050,000.

Such statistics as these, and the concrete facts that lie back of them in the way of buildings, laboratories, students, etc., impress European visitors to this country and economists abroad profoundly.

It is both pathetic and amusing that—at a time when Prof. Marcus Dods, of Glasgow; Rev. Dr. Alexander McKennal, of Bowdon, England; Frederic Harrison, of London; Hon. Jules Siegfried and Gaston Deschamps, of Paris, and Professor van't Hoff, of Berlin, after coming to this country during the past year and noting our enormous increase of wealth, and at the same time being more profoundly impressed by our passion for education, are returning home to tell their countrymen of the "realism founded upon idealism" of the United States, to quote Professor van't Hoff, and to urge their countrymen to have a like conception of stewardship of wealth—men should arise in high places in this country to prate of our sordid materialism, intellectual shallowness, and moral delinquencies.

It is one thing to say that the United States has a social and political system, plus natural resources, which favors development of material resources to a degree never known before among men and not likely to be duplicated elsewhere,

and it is quite another thing to say that Americans are materialists. This distinction Mr. Frederic Harrison was just enough to make during his recent study of our social structure and national life, and his verdict is that the sudden acquisition of wealth in this country and the dimensions of the fortunes of our millionaires are due quite as much to the abnormal size of the transactions as to any abnormal development of the acquisitive instinct. As for "worship of 'the Almighty Dollar,'" he neither saw nor heard of it. The sight of such a vast apparatus of education, such a demand for education as he found here, impressed him profoundly, as it must any one who comes to it with an open mind.

That acquisition of wealth for acquisition's sake is an unknown fact in our life, no one would be foolish enough to deny. That there is considerable vulgarity and grossness among our people is patent. That conquest of a virgin continent has been our chief task, and is still a main duty, is evident. But the typical American is not the miser, but the steward; not the vulgar plutocrat, but the refined merchant, college-bred and philanthropic; not the builder of stock exchanges, but the builder of homes, churches, and schools. He is a practical idealist who acquires property in order to educate his children, provide comfort and leisure for his wife, and a competency for his old age. The taxes he pays as a citizen for primary and secondary education, the sacrifices he makes to send his children to college, the amount he gives and bequeaths to educational institutions for the benefit of students of all races and of all later generations—all prove the practical idealism of the American judged as a parent. The ever-increasing leisure, comfort, and intellectual opportunities of the American woman are testimonies to the idealism of American husbands. The huge amounts of capital invested in our life-insurance companies, savings-banks, and coöperative banks show the practical idealism of our men as providers of the wherewithal to make their old age comfortable and a time for the realization of youthful ideals.

In refuting calumnies by critics at home and abroad as to the sordidness or selfishness of Americans, it is consoling and conclusive to point to a record like that of Dr. Pearsons. His fame will increase as the years go by. Hundreds and thousands of students will be his debtors, conscious and grateful. More persons will owe him much who may never hear his name. But his title to fame among our greatest philanthropists is secure.

## FICTION READ AND WRITTEN IN 1901.

BY TALCOTT WILLIAMS.

A NOVEL-READING nation which numbers its readers by millions is turning the current of letters into fiction on a scale not yet charted, measured, or plumbed. The American mass has here a limitless appetite. It has created editions whose size passes all past records and whose rewards are matching that period of liberal returns for letters, the first two decades of the last century. Of this I had something to say a year ago, in reviewing the fiction of 1900. It was pointed out that a cheapening in the cost of publication and an increase in the number of readers had transformed the conditions of literary production.\* I predicted, as the past year has abundantly proved, that these changes would meet the needs of a prodigious prairie-like growth of readers—like daisies, all alike in the attent eye they turn to the new sun in letters.

The year has had at least six novels which run to a circulation of 150,000, one-half as many more which reach 100,000, a score with what would once have been the phenomenal circulation of 50,000, and from forty to fifty with editions of 20,000 to 30,000. Nowadays a book scarcely moves which does less. Work out this sum, add the editions of the 800 or more novels with normal editions and there is a novel production of not less than some 3,000,000 volumes. No flood like this exists the world over. The literary statistics of our urban quadrilateral—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston—will give you a public library circulation of 6,000,000 volumes a year, of which some 4,800,000 are novels. Our lesser libraries will nearly double this. In all, this appetite for novel reading calls for the issue of 3,000,000 volumes and the circulation of fiction, new and old, through libraries, is some 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 volumes. I have laid bare the basis of my estimate. Any man can check that chooses. Accurate the figures are not. Approximate they are. The big sellers give a round 1,000,000 volumes a year. The next grade another 1,000,000. The crowded rank and file as many more, more rather than less. The libraries, where fiction is always 70 to 80 per cent. of the total overturn, run up to a circulation of 400,000 volumes of fiction a month in our cities. This, too, does not reckon

the flood of fiction in two-thirds of our population not in cities pent and the myriad lesser circles of book circulation, with a better "Mudie's" than Great Britain ever had in the Book-lover's Library, whose orders for books are now running in sums of six figures I hesitate to quote.

Letters has never seen a demand like this, a demand which is as omnivorous as it is voracious, and which grows by what it feeds upon. Most of us look on this locust army of readers as settling only on the green fields of fresh fiction. Boys, teachers tell me, no longer read Scott, and Dickens is forgotten. The gods of our day, whose rods comforted our youth, the youth of advancing middle age, are, we sometimes feel—

Gods dethroned and deceased, cast forth, wiped out in a day.  
New gods are crowned in the city; their flowers have broken our rods.

I doubt it. The amazing note of the great mass vote in fiction is its eclectic quality. In a single great store—one of the five or six largest in the country, but, after all, only one of a dozen in our four cities which hold 7,000,000 population—I find that in a year there are, roughly speaking, sold 7,000 volumes of Walter Scott, 9,000 of Thackeray, 12,000 of Eliot, and close to 20,000 volumes of Dickens. George Eliot and Thackeray sell by sets. Eliot especially, a set being a cheap present. Cooper, too, in solitary volumes like the "Pathfinder," runs past all the rest. Scott and Dickens sell by volumes. The sale of sets, while large in amount, is small by the side of the call for single volumes. No one in a position to judge would put the sale of Dickens in the current year at less than 200,000 to 250,000 volumes. His own life saw no year of more. I have no manner of doubt that this twelvemonth sees 100,000 volumes of Scott bought by readers. This estimate includes all the swarm of cheap piracies, and is *by volumes*. The colleges are provincial in these things. Their reading lists show a belief that

Laurel is green for a season, and love is sweet for a day.  
As they turn to the new gods of the passing moment, but for the great mass  
Things long past over suffice, and men forgotten that were.

Do you doubt these figures? Do you imagine that the stacked sets of Dickens, Scott, Cooper, Thackeray, and Eliot you see in cairns in the

\* THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, "The Change in Current Fiction," December, 1900.

great department stores are there for ornament? Do you realize that every square inch of table surface in the thronged aisles in which you will jostle for two months to come is hoarded and watched for gain like the tiny squares at the bottom of the blue clay of a Kimberley diamond trench? Nothing is there which does not sell, which has not proved to be in the struggle for bargains the fittest for buying. Remember, too, that the vast subscription book machinery, which thirty years ago sold gilded emptiness, is now carrying to the buyer sets and sets of standard novels, so that a half dozen, all shapely, will be disputing the field at once, teasing your curiosity with adroit postal cards.

The American mass of readers is, therefore, not at all that stratified layer of the educated and well-to-do to which the English publisher once appealed, and of which the thirty-shilling novel was the mark and limitation—a reading public which has done more to establish standards and furnish a market for fiction which was also literature than all other influences combined. Our reading public is neither any longer those various groups, associated by a common American cultivation, though separated by American distances, which once made a circulation of 20,000 a startling success for a novel, which the *Nation* so well represented twenty-five years ago, and for which Mr. George Ripley so directly spoke in the *New York Tribune* that Mr. Brentano once said he could on any Saturday tell what book Mr. Ripley had reviewed that morning by the demand for it as the New Yorker walked downtown. This is over. The unplumbed sea of readers is reached by no one man or paper. This country has no *Athenæum*. A column review in the *London Times* will lead a London publisher to order another edition forthwith. Instead, with us the book, and as I have already shown to no small degree, literature, has annexed the whole newspaper world of readers. A single editorial in the yellowest of American journals may and has amazed a Harvard professor by selling half the edition of a lagging, semi-scientific book. Another editorial may wake a book out of a year's slumber and set the presses going again in its behalf. The million is at length reading.

This public, touched and reached not by one paper but by all, and caring nothing for criticism as such, knows itself and its desires better than any one else, and it is prodigiously interested in itself and its own diffused opinion. This makes or mars a book to-day rather than criticism, which is, at present, successful as it correctly gauges and anticipates the mass vote. It is not notices which sell a book to-day, but ad-

vertisements. By them a book of a certain average popular quality can be forced on the public as certainly as a conjurer decides what card in the pack you are to draw. Given a certain amount of advertising in the papers and the great department stores must buy a certain number of a new novel, graduated to the publicity purchased in the papers, sure to awake a certain demand at the counter. Book advertising was once a decorous semi-annual display in certain papers assumed to reach the "reading public." To-day the reading public is everybody, as much as it is for a patent medicine. At least eight patent medicine firms yearly spend about \$500,000 each in advertising. Book publicity has not reached this level, but it is moving along this line. At its birth, new fiction must shine in full-orbed advertisements if it is to raise a flood-tide. The unvarying success of an Indianapolis firm—good as its novels have been from the popular viewpoint—has been due quite as much to its skill in advertising as in its prescience in selecting its fiction. I have known the new work of an author who had won but a moderate vogue to be swept into an edition reaching far up the ladder of thousands by the ingenious device of sending out 250,000 little enticing flyers, stamped with a *fleur de lis*, which spoke its praise to the legion customers of a great publication society.

The paradox follows that while the mass note, read, and buy the great of the recent past so that there is an unfailing demand for them, the work nearest them in quality suffers by comparison. The year has seen four new editions of George Eliot, two of Scott, and two of Dickens. This comes after five years with eight editions of Scott, six of Dickens, and four each of Thackeray and Eliot, while single works like "*Romola*" and "*Silas Marner*," or "*Vanity Fair*" and "*Esmond*," have eight and ten separate issues. This omits the reissue from old plates in cheap form of old editions, which pour out by the thousands at prices which make a set accessible at the cost of a single novel twenty years ago.

An American links with these—I will not say compares—Mr. Henry James and Mr. William Dean Howells,—*lucida sidera*. Differing at all points, they still represent the classic attitude toward fiction. But it would be idle to imagine that the "*Sacred Fount*," Mr. James' book for the year, catches any fair share of the new legions of readers. It did not appear in the *Atlantic*, where Mr. James was once a yearly visitor. He has grown cerebral. He circles around one unfailing subject, one of undeniable fascination, but *fascinus* also. He goes on and on; but the three-fold cord of a man, a woman, and another man—

this time it is the procession of men with which the woman keeps herself young—is never broken. Neither does the cord hang any one as Mr. James spins the endless clue of his labyrinth of lovers. Fine spun, doubtless, but no one much wants it but the few, and they want it much. Mr. Howells has this year but his "Pair of Patient Lovers," a volume of short stories, and such volumes, as Mr. Howells has himself pointed out, no longer attract. Not even when they possess the note of high distinction of Mrs. Edith Wharton in "Crucial Instances." Capacity for style will not elbow through the mob, but it carries far along the long and narrow path which leads up to a permanent place.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell represents the earlier and later movement. It is sixteen years since his first novel appeared, but he had four years ago, in "Hugh Wynne," one of the books of vogue which held the public eye and continued its sale through months. "François" has appeared since. "Circumstance" returns to past methods. It has no touch of the current large-saled novel. There is instead patient, restrained care in expression, and the even light of the well-considered social romance. In the Philadelphia of thirty years ago Dr. Mitchell has again drawn, with sure and practiced hand, the

senile breakdown of a man in that pale imitation of an aristocracy produced in this country by preserving a modest fortune for three or four generations. The real task of the book is the contrast and contest between an adventuress and a woman of breeding and positive will. In place of a story—for the tale is but an episode—there is character drawing. Not the plot, but the people live—two doctors, a self-made banker, a responsible and irresponsible sister, and through-

out the flavor of descent, of an ordered code, of convention, the atmosphere of manners.

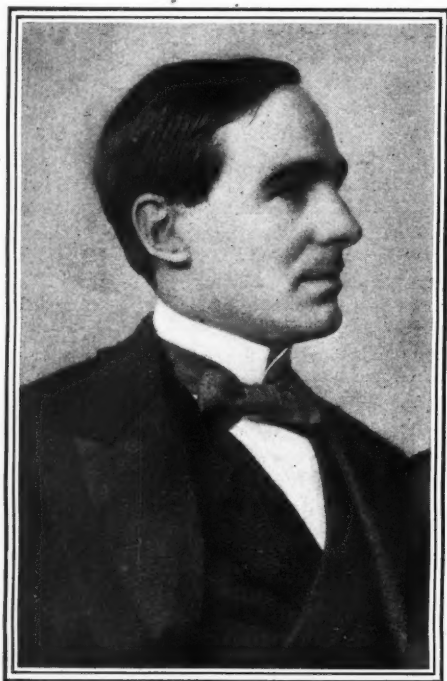


DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL.

Mr. Winston Churchill in "The Crisis" has, to pass to the main current again, given an exact model of the book the public delights to honor. It sells for \$1, a most important factor. Books over this hang. It is the right

length, 180,000 words; neither too short, nor too long. Its scene is at the precise point for public interest—the Civil War. It introduces our heroes, Lincoln, Grant, and Sherman, each better than ever before—Lincoln incomparably so. It balances its interest between North and South. It has a love story precisely suited to the public taste. Its action moves on every page. No American, few men anywhere, have the sheer story-telling power so well developed and so well in hand. If "The Crisis" had not sold so tremendously I should be surer of its future. Dread the populace bearing gifts to a new author—though there was Scott. One wishes for more style, more pick and choice of words, more elevation, fewer ragged sentences. But it is a high office to give a new generation of Americans their first vivid conception of the struggle in which the nation was reborn. For weeks together there were stores in every big city where "The Crisis" was selling 1,000 copies a week. Gauge yourself what that means of demand and diffusion.

The character of the book is clear. It is American. It has no touch of any other method in fiction whatever. Chapters of continuous dialogue, crowded incident, action, and always action. A broad canvas crowded with figures, and a plot which turns upon itself in narrower limits than the novel has ever known before. The American public, having found what it wants, has ceased reading foreign books. The new foreign novel once cast a long shadow in which the American author chilled and grew stunted. The eight or ten novels this year reaching the largest circulation are all by Americans, and



WINSTON CHURCHILL.





MR. HALL CAINE ON THE STEPS OF GREIA CASTLE, IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

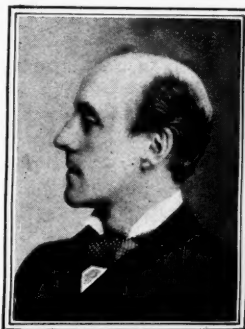
young Americans at that. The first sign of serious fission between the tastes of the two lands came when Mrs. Grand's "Beth's Book" missed the sale here it had in England. "Babs the Impossible," in which Mrs. Grand continues to air the intellectual underwear of the immature girl or woman with the reckless disregard of a village street on a Monday wash-day, has made no perceptible impression. In like way, the "Crisis" has not hit in England. Mr. Hall Caine has an American audience. The "Christian" continues to draw as a play, when it has ceased to be read as a book. But "The Eternal City," in spite of its appearance in one of the most widely circulated and best of illustrated weeklies, *Collier's*, does not show in sales. The slow movement of the story, slow for all its haste, the space given to description, the painful attempt to know all about the Vatican and all about Italian politics in a sort of rash of inoculated information, does not move the current American reader. He does not shy at paragraphs which Mr. Harmsworth, as *custos morum*, refused to print. There is nothing at which the American reader will shy. "The Octopus" and "Jarvis of Harvard" both show that an honest and direct handling of forbidden subjects is instantly accepted. Mr. Hall Caine's does not interest.

English fiction sales here are large enough to make them desired of English authors, but they make no impression. "Mrs. Alexander," "The Missing Hero," and the "Step-Mother"; Mr. B. L. Farjeon, "Samuel Boyd of Catchpole Square"; Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron, "Two Cousins and a Castle"; Mr. Neil Munro, "Doom Castle"; Mr. George Gissing, "Our Friend the

Charlatan" with its ingenious plot; "John Strange Winter," "The Career of a Beauty"; Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne, "Prince Rupert, the Buccaneer"; Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, "Observations of Henry," the London waiter; Mr. Justin McCarthy, "Mononia: A Love Story of '48," in Munster. The practiced reader knows what these are like with his eyes shut, and I am inclined to think the American public has taken them in the same way.

Mr. William Le Quex may give us a fillip of hot-spiced crime in the "Seven Deadly Sins" or an artificial East in "Zoraida," a republished Saharan story. Just as Mr. James Jeffrey Roche, an American, has tried to use the Oriental medium for satire in "Her Majesty the King," Mr. Rider Haggard has sought adventure in William the Silent's Holland in "Lysbeth." Mr. E. F. Benson has tried eccentric character study in "Luck of the Vails." Mr. Clive Holland in "Mousmé" gives us the Japanese feminine reflex under occidental millinery. Miss Ellen Thornycroft Fowler in "Sirius" at least has penetration, illumination, and epigram in her short stories. Mrs. Craigie ("John Oliver Hobbes"), English in her environment though American in her birth, has caught the English accent, if not the English reality, and successfully shows in "A Serious Wooing" that a gift for epigram may not be accompanied by the power to make a great passion convincing. Mr. Anthony Hope has broken new ground and

with his old reputation in "Tristram of Blent," that long-winded thing, a legal novel. The author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" has rashly succeeded introspection by the narrative novel, "The Benefactress," with the English woman again contrasted with the German man and woman, but with more action and much German malice—were two



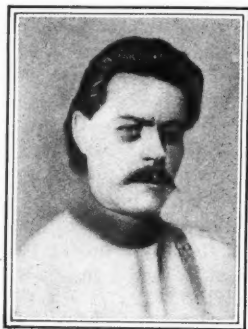
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ANTHONY HOPE.

books ever better suited to set friendly peoples by the ears sentimentally?—less flavor, and more incident.

The foreign novel, and by this every good American means the non-English, fills a place in American critical literature it has not hitherto had in American reading. Balzac has suddenly arrived. Why should five editions appear in the last twelvemonth after years in which the patient translations of Miss Katharine Prescott Wormeley

had dragged through years and met a moderate sale? Yet these subscription book publishers do not put forth Mr. George Saintsbury's complete, the same altered and a fresh translation, with Mr. W. P. Trent's introduction, if no one wishes to buy. Zola remains the one French author promptly translated, and his "Labor," like his other works, has affected writers more than it has the public. Mr. Frank Norris, for instance, shows his influence on every page in conception and treatment. *A priori*, a novel like "The Fourth Estate," by Don Armando Palacio Valdés, should appeal still more to the American author. It does not. No one of our



MÁXIM GÓRKÝ.

novelists approaches this easy mastery of the literary method by which the commonplace affairs of a commonplace Biscayan village can be made primal, interpretative, and effectual for salvation from the modern desire for publicity and activity, each for its own ill sake. The new young Russian giant, Máxim Górký (Alexés Maximovich Pyeshkóff) claims a somber attention by "Fomá Gordyéeff" in which wealth rots. Disagreeable it is, and of an unsparing reality. Like Tolstoy's "Resurrection," however, with its long-drawn review of the exile system and its ultimate causes, interest must be limited to the few who have that patient attention which reads not to be amused but to learn and to be moved. Here, as with Zola, the real influence is secondary in the hold which Tolstoy has on a small literary and thinking class, and even for these "Resurrection" is dull. "From a Swedish Homestead," by Selma Lagerlöf, has the chill of all Scandinavian fiction, with its idiot *Gunnar Hede* cured by a love literally won from the grave. Maurus Jókai, at length freely translated, wins no place here save in international interest. Yet his method has its resemblances to our new type. The odd, perhaps inevitable, circumstance about all these books is that the critical attention is out of all proportion greater than their popular reading. Zola, most popular of all, sells in a year but a few hundreds of a new book.

"Kim" is the only non-American novel which compares in the attention of the reader with our own fiction, and Mr. Rudyard Kipling has widened his future reputation more than his present public by his last and best novel. Not

even the "high-class *dawat*" of his style, which he has shorn of an earlier vulgarity, or the amazing picture of the East, true beyond any other ever written, the very heart and soul, flesh and blood, brain and bone of the Oriental, has charmed readers to their old admiration. Readers it has; but for Mr. Kipling to be short of the first is failure. He was eighth on the list of selling books a year ago. He will be lower this year.

Last, this book will; but the American novel has almost the choice of the daily newspaper and the lasting book with the alternative of 200,000 readers for a day or 1,000 readers a year for 200 years. The literary equation works out to even figures, but not to even results. Miss Bertha Runkle's "Helmet of Navarre" is as distinctly the second book in demand through the year as the "Crisis" was the first, though one must remember that the gap in these matters between first and second is broad, and between these and those in lesser demand still greater. These two were through five months, May to September, leading all the rest, but there were not through the country two stores agreeing in the next three or four favorites. Early in the year "Eben Holden" and "Alice of Old Vincennes," launched the year before, held first and second place for three months, but it is true of these advertised successes that the demand often abruptly ceases when advertising ends. The relation between the "Helmet of Navarre" and Dumas—who, by the way, appears this year in the full translation Thackeray long since suggested as worth while—has been plainer to some critics than to the

reader. The resemblance is superficial. The "Helmet" is that unusual thing, the novel of pure incident. Dumas is the novel of adventure. People will always love historical gossip and the story for the story's sake, and if Miss Runkle's age had not been so widely heralded her style



SELMA LAGERLÖF.

would have had a more respectful attention.

Yet the fate of the book is likely to raise the question whether under new conditions the serial plays the part once thought. To secure a sale, the best serial is a running advertisement. The "Helmet of Navarre" did not meet the demand expected. Mr. Irving Bacheller promises to offer a neat test in "Eben Holden" which lacked, and "D'ri and I" which has had, serial publica-

tion. As that skilled newspaper critic Mr. J. O. G. Duffey has pointed out, Mr. Bacheller, in his story of the War of 1812, has wisely met the combined appetites for folk life, romantic adventure, and the American historical novel. The real difference between Mr. Bacheller's two novels is that he has lived in one period and not in the other, and the latter book has its share of unreal adventure and overdrawn machinery. The test of the market-place can only decide.

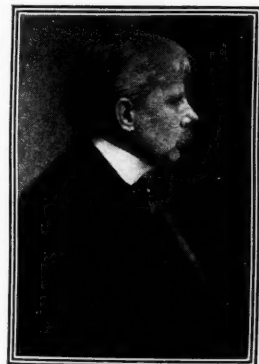
Mr. Gilbert Parker has suddenly shown in "The Right of Way" that no one of these special elements is needed to elicit an instant popular response. There is no limit to the possible run of this novel of stirring dramatic narrative and pure sentiment, not over real and with a plot which calls for the easy credulity of the stage, though Mr. Parker vouches for its truth as an artist only does when he knows that his art, while effective, is unconvincing. A lawyer of dis-



GILBERT PARKER.

satisfied powers might use the obscurity of apparent death and disappearance to live the rest of his life the good genius of an obscure village of Canadian habitants, and Mr. Parker is convincing several hundred new readers weekly that he would.

Pure sentiment has its freest course to run and be crowned in the various new undiscovered



IRVING BACHELLER.

lands of the novelist. This has placed among selling books "Graustark," by Mr. G. B. McCutcheon, in which an American marries a new "Princess of Zenda," and "The Puppet Crown," by Mr. Harold McGrath, in which he does not. Both are journalists, both have got up their subjects, and both have that disappointing ease which tells for a column and wearies in a book. One must reach the foot of the eight or ten novels much read before in "Truth Dexter," by "Sidney McCall," "The Potter and the Clay,"

by Maud Howard Peterson, and "Katherine Day," by Miss Anna Fuller, you meet the direct story—Boston, Scotland, and New England country, the first local and personal in touch.

If sheer power carried to great popularity, Mr. Frank Norris would be leading all the rest in "The Octopus." Mr. Norris is still young. He gripped attention with "McTague." "The Octopus" is born of his Western work as a journalist. The late C. P. Huntington is in it, and Mr. Edwin Markham's familiar poem suggests an incident. The Southern Pacific and the wheat-grower wrestle in it for the mastery. The book has that crowded sense of elemental forces Zola gives. It spares nothing; it asks much. Coincidence is carried to catastrophe. But the mere story does not attract, and for all its force has aspects of the pamphlet, and the public, which avoids argument with its novels, after months has not found this book out. It is, after all, but one of a group on the topics bred

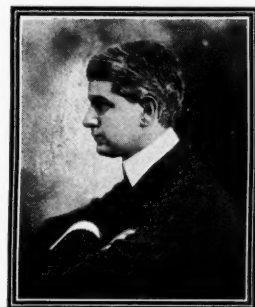


MAUD HOWARD PETERSON.

by social issues. Miss Mary E. Wilkins has put the grind of New England factory life into "The Portion of Labor," with slow, minute, photographic detail. A sub-discussion of the social question has been interwoven by Mrs. Helen Campbell in her international novel "Ballantyne."

Municipal aspects of the struggle with street railroads appear in "The Autocrats," by Mr. Charles K. Lush. Mr. F. A. Adams has written, quite seriously, a wild extravaganza in "Kidnapped Millionaires." "The Warners," by Gertrude Potter Daniels, attempts the Chicago aspect of trusts.

These are sufficiently immediate, but this is the growing note of our fiction. The mere novel of social incident has almost ceased. When Mr. George W. Cable now writes of "The Cavalier," he frames a rapid story of cavalry adventure in Mississippi on new lines and leaves the softer accent and softer figures of his past. English novels are classified by the social stratum they represent. As one runs over



FRANK NORRIS.

the American novels they fall into sections. More and more, and most of all in the past year, the American novel addresses itself to a region, a state, a community, and within its appointed geographical limits the essential solidarity of American life is instinctively recognized. This is as true of "A Daughter of France" by Miss Mary Catherine Crowley dealing with early Detroit, or "Lazarre," by Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood, taking up a later side of French influence on our frontier annals and reviving an old myth—after a series of stories by her on the region—as in Prof. Albert Elmer Hancock's "Henry Bourland," a Virginia study of the war, if not the real Southerner, at least the Southerner's view of what he thinks the Southerner was—"John's John." New England life has had very nearly a novel a week in the past year. The South ranks next, with patient realism like Mr. Will U. Harben's "Westerfelt," or the brooding nature sentiment of a "Summer Hymnal" by Mr. John T. Moore. The Middle West is almost as fruitful. Even when a man of the undeniable literary skill of Mr. Paul Lawrence Dunbar addresses himself to this task in "The Fanatics" and portrays his race in the southern edge of Ohio, he is overborne by his personal equation and we have instead of a story a plea. A religious motive, as even the early pivot of a story, has as almost its sole representative "Glass and Gold," by Mr. J. O. G. Duffey. As with Mr. George Moore's "Sister Teresa," the religious motive has its relation to a passion rather than to faith or to conviction.

If classes have begun to make their claim, it is

after all as local. "J. Devlin, Boss," by Mr. Francis Churchill Williams, with all its careless writing and handling toward the close, is a close, accurate study, like a "document," of Philadelphia ward politics, which has had an instant recognition.



MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD.

The colleges have each had their bundle of short stories or novels in the past year, nearly always by the young graduate, but, if we except the Princeton stories of Mr. Jesse Lynch Williams, no college novel has the promise of performance of Mr. Reginald Wright Kauffman's "Jarvis of Harvard," seriously as he has erred in attributing to an institution the life of a narrow class.

It is, doubtless, this close touch with place and local life which deprives of its full recognition work like that of Mr. Robert Neilson Stephens, in "Captain Ravenshaw," a minutely studied novel of Elizabethan life in London—admirable as this work is, and certain to reach the 70,000 to 25,000 of his other novels, it is out of touch with to-day's current. Suddenly, without warning, in a movement still young, American fiction has turned to American subject, place, and motive, and found an American public which makes any other seem small indeed.

## AMERICAN HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY IN 1901

BY WILLIAM B. SHAW.

TO the credit of the new century's first year must be placed a substantial addition to the list of printed works contributing to our knowledge of American history. What has been published since January last, in this department, would not, it is true, fill many library shelves, but at least a score of books might be named, each one of which fills a distinct place, and for the first time offers a reasonably adequate treatment of its own circumscribed section of the historical field. This in itself is a good showing for the year, but when we take into account the many more general and "popular" treatises, the biographies and autobiographies, the reprints

of documentary materials, and the collections of historical societies, the list becomes greatly extended.

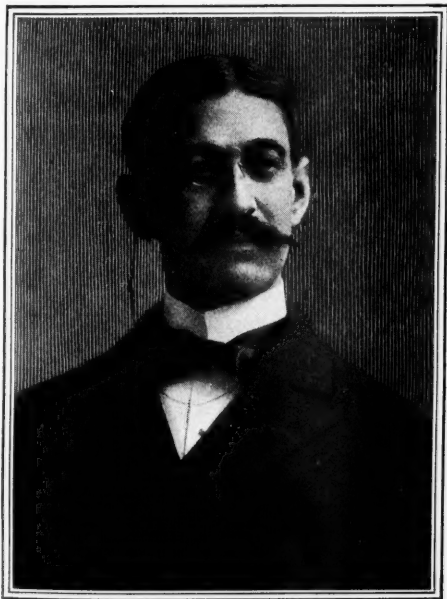
The notable tendency of historical students, during recent years, to extend their researches beyond the confines of political and military history into the wide domain of social life and institutions has already produced tangible results. Such books as McMaster's "History of the People of the United States" (the first volume of which appeared as long ago as 1883), Weeden's "Economic and Social History of New England" (1890), and, more recently, Eggleston's "Beginners of a Nation" and "Transit of Civilization"



(1898 and 1900) have made us familiar, in a measure, with the methods and aims of this new school of historical research. These latter-day historians have sought to disclose not merely what the leaders of past generations did, but how the rank and file of their followers lived and what influences acted and reacted in the social development of the people as a whole. Notwithstanding certain faults in method and in presentation which the critics were quick to point out, but which it is not in our province to discuss, it is freely admitted by the scholars that these writers, with others that might be named, have brought to the attention of our reading public certain aspects of American history that are vital to a true understanding of the course of our national development.

#### THE STORY OF OUR NATIONAL GROWTH.

Among the books that were published just at the close of 1900, the volume by Prof. Edwin Erle Sparks, entitled "The Expansion of the American People, Social and Territorial" (Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co.), is a somewhat unconventional instance of the modern trend of historical scholarship in this country. It is evident that Professor Sparks cared less for symmetry and proportion in his narrative than for the opportunity to state impressively what he regarded as salient facts in the westward march of our civilization, and it is significant that not a few of the facts so forcibly presented by Dr. Sparks had



PROF. EDWIN E. SPARKS.

been virtually ignored by earlier historians attempting to cover the same ground. Such topics as "Pioneer Life in the Ohio Valley," "Assimilation of the Frontier French Element," "The Evolution of the American Frontier," "Steamboats and Railroads in the Middle West," and "Seeking Utopia in America" are discussed by Dr. Sparks with a fulness of illustration never before approached in any popular survey of our national history.

Another attempt to supply in a single volume something more than the traditional school textbook of American history is Prof. Francis Newton Thorpe's "History of the American People" (McClurg)—a book which makes much of the political and constitutional questions (as might be expected, considering the author's studies in those branches), but which also outlines the phases of social development through which the nation has passed. Professor Thorpe's new "Constitutional History of the United States," in three volumes (Chicago: Callaghan & Co.), is an exposition of the Federal Constitution based upon a remarkably thorough study of the colonial and State governments and of what may be termed the legal phases of the Revolution.

To judge from surface indications, the study of our racial origins is pursued with greater zest than heretofore. Two distinct works dealing with the somewhat intricate subject of the German colonial settlements in Pennsylvania have appeared since the beginning of the year—not to mention the valuable "Proceedings" of the Pennsylvania German Society. The publications of the Scotch-Irish Society of America contain data relating to the Celtic contribution to the American stock. Some of the State historical societies, notably that of Wisconsin, have collected accounts of foreign settlements made in the first era of middle Western immigration. In this connection we should not omit to mention an important work in the German language, "Wisconsin's Deutsch-Amerikaner," by Wilhelm H. Jensen, the first volume of which was published at Milwaukee last year. Mr. O. N. Nelson, of Minneapolis, had already told the story of the Scandinavian pioneers who played so important a part in shaping the destinies of Minnesota and several of her sister commonwealths.

#### THE INDIAN IN OUR COLONIAL HISTORY.

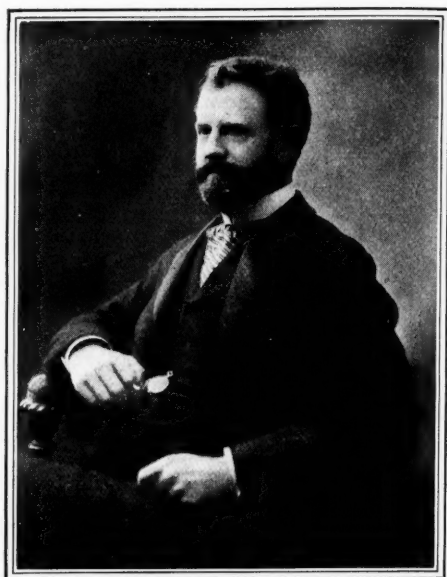
One of the German immigrants singled out for particular mention by Mr. Oscar Kuhns in his admirable study of "The German and Swiss Settlements of Colonial Pennsylvania" (Holt) is Conrad Weiser, for many years the official Indian interpreter and agent of Pennsylvania, who

through his influence with the Six Nations postponed the French and Indian War until a time when the English colonies were able to join in an effective defense. The services of this German-American statesman and diplomat of the colonial era are fully recounted in a volume by Joseph S. Walton (Philadelphia: G. W. Jacobs & Co.). Just why the historians have persistently neglected Weiser's part in the shaping of an "Indian policy," not only for colonial Pennsylvania, but for the governments of New York, Virginia, Maryland, and Carolina as well, it would be difficult to explain. For the future, at any rate, Mr. Walton's book assures to this "Pennsylvania Dutchman" of the eighteenth century the place that is his due in the all too brief list of those colonial worthies who understood the Indian character and turned their knowledge to good account for the protection and defense of the English settlements.

Still further light has been thrown on the "Indian problem" of our forefathers by Mr. Francis Whiting Halsey's interesting book on "The Old New York Frontier" (Scribners). Within the limits of a single volume Mr. Halsey has condensed the record of the New York border wars of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Many of the materials of this thrilling narrative are now, for the first time, utilized: many others have been rescued from obscure publications and various local sources inaccessible to the larger public. But it is not a story of Indian wars exclusively that Mr. Halsey has to tell; his book reveals the peaceful achievements of the pioneers as well—their mission schools and other civilizing agencies, and the racial divergencies from which it came about that in the Revolution it was the men of Palatine, Scotch-Irish, and Dutch birth, as Mr. Halsey points out, rather than descendants of Englishmen, who bore the burden of war along the New York frontier.

#### NEW LIGHT ON THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Among the books of the year restricted in their scope to the Revolutionary period, perhaps the most important is Mr. Edward McCrady's "History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-1780" (Macmillan). Mr. McCrady's earlier volumes covering the colonial history of South Carolina under the proprietary and royal governments, together with many monographs and addresses on various historical topics, had already won for him general recognition as an authority in his special field of research. South Carolina's part in the Revolution is interesting to the historical student, not merely because of the great number of battles and skirmishes fought on the soil of



MR. FRANCIS W. HALSEY.

the "Palmetto State," nor because of the many stirring and romantic episodes in the fighting (such as those which the recent stories of Alsheler and Eggleston commemorate), but rather because in South Carolina, more than in any other of the Thirteen Colonies, the Revolution became actually a civil war, fought between natives of the country. In some of the engagements the British "regulars" formed an insignificant minority of the defenders of King George. This fact in itself differentiates South Carolina's Revolutionary record, in a measure, from that of the other States, and makes especially desirable so full and comprehensive a treatment of the subject as Mr. McCrady has accorded to it.

A wholly different phase of the Revolutionary struggle is presented in the late John Codman's "Arnold's Expedition to Quebec" (Macmillan). During the latter years of his life the author followed, on foot or by canoe, for the greater part of the distance, the course taken by Arnold's force through the Kennebec, Dead River, and Chaudière regions, and visited Quebec and its environs; in like manner he traced the route of Montgomery, with whose force Arnold was co-operating over Lake George, Lake Champlain, and the Richelieu River to Montreal. He has compiled from the original journals of participants a graphic account of the expedition, and refuses to permit Arnold's subsequent treason, detestable as it was, to weigh in the balance against the credit that was fairly his due for his

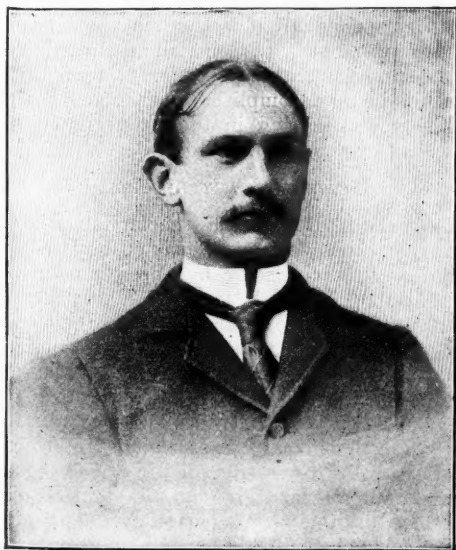
services in the invasion of Canada. Nor should the fact that the invasion itself was a failure blind us to its importance as one of the first military movements of the war of independence.

One of the recent issues in the Columbia University "Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law" is a monograph by Dr. Alexander C. Flick on "Loyalism in New York During the American Revolution." In view of the present attitude of many of Great Britain's subjects in Cape Colony, this account of the services rendered to the Crown by the American eighteenth-century loyalists and their sacrifice on behalf of King and empire has a new element of interest.

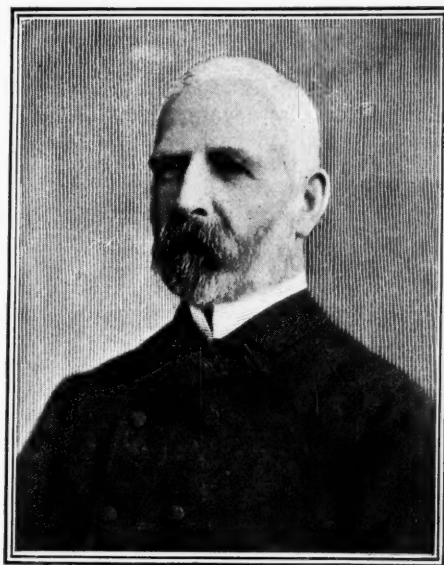
It is significant, also, that the first publication in the history series of the University of Pennsylvania is an elaborate account of "The Revolutionary Movement in Pennsylvania," by Mr. Charles H. Lincoln.

#### THE ERA OF EXPLORATION.

The first half of the nineteenth century forms a period in American history to which the present year's contributions have been relatively slight. The story of the Lewis and Clark expedition of 1803-5 was so fully and authentically told by Dr. Elliot Coues, some years ago, that nothing strikingly original regarding the work of those transcontinental pathfinders is now to be expected. Mr. Noah Brooks, however, has made a successful attempt at popularization of the narrative in an illustrated volume entitled "First Across the Continent" (Scribners). Brief sketches of Lewis and Clark by Mr. William R.



PROF. JOHN C. SCHWAB.



MR. EDWARD M'CRADY.

Lighton have also appeared in one of the volumes of the "Riverside Biographical Series" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). In view of the fact that the elaborate four-volume work by Dr. Coues is comparatively expensive, and even now somewhat difficult to obtain, the appearance of these more popular books is doubly welcome.

#### THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION.

There are several new histories of the South in the Civil War and Reconstruction eras, written from various points of view. Dr. J. L. M. Curry's "Civil History of the Government of the Confederate States" (Richmond, Va.: B. F. Johnson Publishing Company) is the contribution of one of the members of the first Provisional Congress of the Confederacy. This book sets forth very clearly and succinctly the principles which the founders of the Confederate Government regarded as fundamental in their constitutional structure. In "The Diplomatic History of the Southern Confederacy" (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press), Dr. James Morton Callahan makes a large use of the mass of Confederate diplomatic correspondence purchased many years ago by the United States Government and retained in the Treasury Department at Washington. The initial volume of the Yale University bicentennial publications is "The Confederate States of America, 1861-1865: A Financial and Industrial History of the South During the Civil War," by John Christopher Schwab (Scribners). We are in-

debted to Professor Schwab for the first systematic presentation of this side of the Confederacy's history, and for the first intelligent survey of the scattered sources of that history.

The two works last mentioned are the fruitage of investigations conducted under the auspices of two of our leading universities. In this connection we should not lose sight of the university studies of the Reconstruction period, several of which have already appeared, while others are in course of preparation for publication. Mr. James Wilford Garner's "Reconstruction in Mississippi" (Macmillan) covers the political history of the State from the outbreak of the Civil War down to the close of the "carpetbag" era, in 1875. "The Reconstruction of Georgia," by Edwin C. Woolley (New York: Columbia University Press), is more closely restricted in scope to the specific acts of Reconstruction.

The most recent general treatment of the Civil War period is from the pen of Prof. John W. Burgess, of Columbia University, in two volumes entitled "The Civil War and the Constitution, 1859-1865" (Scribners). Needless to say, the views of the Constitution and of secession set forth in these volumes are in many respects opposed to the political philosophy to which Dr. Curry's book gives expression. In his dealing with facts, however, Professor Burgess preserves an impartial attitude, and is rather more merciless toward the northern fanaticism represented by John Brown than toward the extreme pro-slavery element of the South.

#### HISTORIES OF THE SPANISH WAR.

The history of a war is not made up exclusively of the narratives of the active fighters. After the commanders on the field and on the sea have had their turn, the student turns to the records of diplomacy and to the archives of the contending governments. Even in the case of the brief war in 1898, which brought Spain's colonial dominion to a full stop and made the United States a world power of the first rank, the historian cannot afford to ignore the administrative point of view. It must not be forgotten that it was from Washington, after all, that the war was conducted. Gen. Russell A. Alger, who was Secretary of War throughout the period of our hostilities with Spain, gives the Washington side of the story, so far as the operations of our army are concerned, in a volume recently published, "The Spanish-American War" (Harpers). This is, in fact, the documentary history of our hurried preparations for war, of the transportation of the troops to Cuba, of the measures taken for dealing with disease, of the beef investigation, and of the various related incidents for

which the administration at Washington was held responsible by press and people.

The new third volume of Mr. Edgar Stanton Maclay's "History of the United States Navy" (Appleton), which covers the naval history of the Spanish War, having been the occasion of the Schley Court of Inquiry, is now, in a sense, itself on trial. The book's reputation must stand or fall according as its charges against Admiral Schley are sustained or dismissed in the court's final verdict. Other parts of the work, however, seem to have been accepted in naval circles as reasonably accurate and trustworthy.

#### SPECIAL STUDIES.

Of monographs dealing with special phases of our political history there has been no lack. Besides those already mentioned, there have appeared, since the beginning of the year: "English Politics in Early Virginia History," by Alexander Brown (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.); "The History of Suffrage in Virginia," by Julian A. C. Chandler (Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science); "Maryland as a Proprietary Province," by Newton D. Mereness (Macmillan); "Political Nativism in New York State," by Louis Dow Scisco, Ph.D. (New York: Columbia University Press), and "The History of Tammany Hall," by Gustavus Myers (published by the author at 52 William Street, New York). While no one of these special studies bulks large in outward appearance, the number of printed pages is no index of the time and labor required by the author's researches. A pamphlet of moderate size may suffice to contain the condensed results of months of painstaking investigation. It is surely a matter of congratulation that so much is being accomplished by trained students in the way of letting in the light on the dark places in our country's history.

#### CONTEMPORARY RECORDS.

A service to historical scholarship which is likely, perhaps, to be undervalued because of its unpretentious character has been rendered by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard, as editor of the excellent series entitled, "American Histories Told by Contemporaries" (Macmillan). The fourth and concluding volume of this series covers the years 1845-1900. This REVIEW once expressed the opinion that the selections from the original sources of history made by Professor Hart for this series exceeded in the element of human interest anything on the same subjects produced by the writers of to-day. There is an indefinable charm in these contemporary records of great events which no amount of "fine writ-



ing" can call into play. Professor Hart has not only done a useful thing in devoting a large portion of his time for the past five years to this admirable work, but he has also succeeded, where countless historians have lamentably failed,



PROF. ALBERT BUSHNELL HART.

in making a set of books that can entertain while they instruct.

The correspondence of John C. Calhoun has been arranged and edited by Prof. J. Franklin Jameson, chairman of the Historical Manuscripts Commission of the American Historical Association, and published by the Association (Washington: Government Printing Office). This correspondence throws much light on the successive phases of Calhoun's public career.

Nor should we overlook so important an event in the annals of publishing as the completion of Mr. R. G. Thwaites' edition of the famous "Jesuit Relations" (Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Company). The first of the seventy-one volumes in which is comprised this series of carefully edited documents in the original French, Latin, and Italian texts, with English translations and notes, was issued from the press five years ago. Considering the magnitude of the editor's task, it has been finished with the utmost reasonable dispatch. The explorations and travels of the Jesuit missionaries in New France, which are related in these seventy-one volumes, began in 1610 and continued down to 1791. The entire period of French ascendancy in America is covered by these invaluable documents.

Simultaneously with the completion of Mr. Thwaites' labors on the "Jesuit Relations," the first volume of a new edition of Dr. John Gilmary Shea's translation of Charlevoix's "History and General Description of New France" (1740) comes from the press (New York: Francis P. Harper).

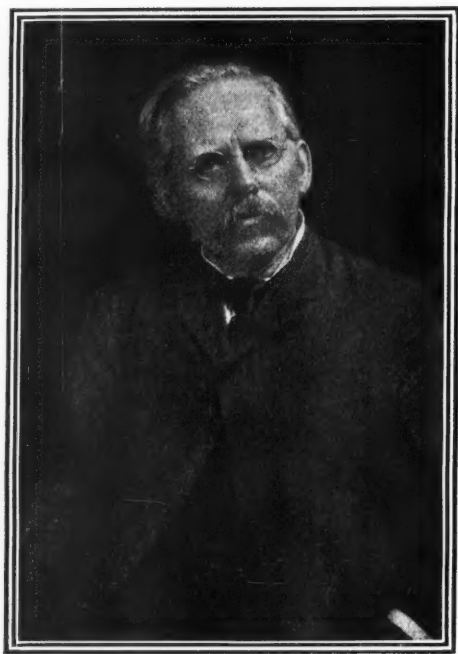
#### BIOGRAPHY AND PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS.

Turning to the department of biography, we must accord first place, on the score of permanent and inherent interest, to "James Russell Lowell: a Biography," in two volumes, by Horace E. Scudder (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). Lowell's "Letters" to his large circle of friends, as edited by Prof. Charles Eliot Norton and published in 1893, two years after the poet's death, revealed the personality of our foremost man of letters and one of the really great Americans of his generation. Mr. Scudder's task has been that of biographer in the fullest sense. His long acquaintance with Lowell and his previous literary experience had equipped him for that office in an unusual degree, and it will be the general verdict, we feel sure, that Lowell's varied career as poet, essayist, editor, college professor, and diplomat could not have been more intelligently or sympathetically described. Mr. Scudder's biography of Lowell admirably complements Professor Norton's selections of Lowell's "Letters."

The Lowell book aside, the honors for the year seem to rest with the autobiographies and personal memoirs—books of the *quorum pars magna* type. Of such the two-volume work by that veteran journalist and observer of world-politics, William J. Stillman, ranks easily first. The publication of Mr. Stillman's "Autobiography of a Journalist" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) was followed, within a few weeks, by the author's death. Mr. Stillman was an American who had lived the better part of his life abroad, and whose knowledge of Italian, Turkish, and Russian politics probably exceeded that of almost any European journalist that can be named.

The volume entitled "Personal Recollections of John M. Palmer: The Story of an Earnest Life" (Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company) is not merely entertaining as an autobiography; it is an important contribution to the political history of Illinois, and it tells in its own way the story of the rise and fall of national parties during the latter half of the nineteenth century. The career of General Palmer as country lawyer, legislator, department commander in the Civil War, Governor of Illinois, United States Senator, and candidate for the Presidency was of itself an interesting chapter in politics.

One of the successes of the year, from the publisher's point of view, has been "A Sailor's Log: Recollections of Forty Years of Naval Life," by Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans (Appleton). The popularity of this book is doubtless due quite as much to the gallant admiral's way of telling his story as to the story itself. While the narrative of our navy's evolution from



JACOB A. RIIS.

the frigate of the '50's to the steel-clad battleship of to-day is in itself not unimportant, more human interest attaches to the unconscious revelation which Admiral Evans makes of the *esprit de corps* which characterizes the personnel of

the service, and which accounts so largely for the brilliant achievements of the Spanish War.

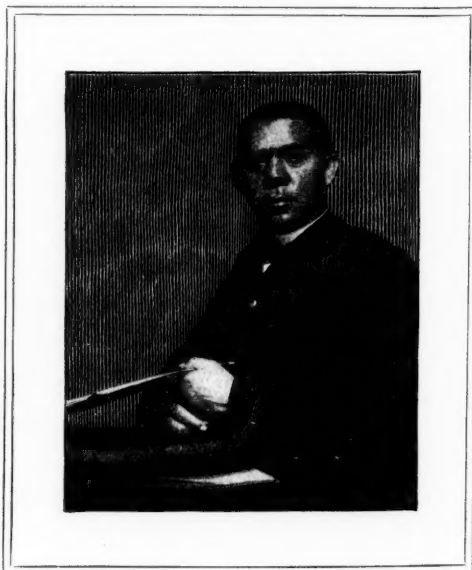
REAR-ADMIRAL  
ROBLEY D. EVANS, U.S.N.

Capt. John McIntosh Kell's "Recollections of a Naval Life" (Washington: The Neale Company) is one of the few books which afford any insight into the privateering exploits of the Civil War from the Confederate point of view. Captain Kell was executive officer of the *Sumter* and

the *Alabama*. His book supplements Admiral Semmes' "Service Afloat."

To a different category belong those autobiographies which have little to tell about great deeds, or great men, or great events, but which,

by showing how their authors have triumphed over untoward conditions in life, and have contributed to the general advancement of the race, tend to inspire like endeavors in others. Occasionally a useful man of this type makes himself all the more valuable to his day and generation by telling the world just how he became useful and what obstacles had to be overcome. Of this exceedingly helpful and welcome kind of autobiography there are two marked instances in the present year's output—"Up From Slavery," by Booker T. Washington (Doubleday, Page & Co.), and "The making of an American," by Jacob A. Riis (Macmillan). Both Mr. Washington and Mr. Riis, each in his own way, contended successfully against heavy odds in early life. The little slave boy in Virginia and the poor immigrant lad wandering the streets of New York—no one would have predicted, thirty years ago, that either of them would ever have a life-story worth telling. And yet each of these men has a record to-day that claims the nation's attention. Had it not been for Booker T. Washington the negro race in the South might have lacked the kind of leadership that has made Tuskegee an object lesson to both races, and without the persistent efforts of Jacob A. Riis conditions of living in the tenement districts of our crowded cities might still be as foul as the darkest pictures in "How the Other Half Lives."



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BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

## SOME CHANGES IN PUBLISHERS' METHODS.

THE sale of books of fiction has increased enormously in the past five years. This is true as regards the absolute number of novels sold, and is still more strikingly true when the demand for fiction is compared with the sale of other books written and published for the general reader. Indeed, some very well-informed publishers assert that the demand for biographical works, volumes of essays, books of travel, and the various other classifications outside fiction has actually not increased at all in the past five years.

It is probably true, though the thing seems ridiculous at the first thought, that the public has been moved into this avidity for new works of fiction by the main force of advertising in the newspapers and periodicals. While it is plausible that a particular novel should find a vastly greater audience as a result of extensive and efficient advertising, it will strike the average man as highly curious that the English-speaking public can be with comparative celerity persuaded to read fiction rather than biography, travel, letters, by the skillful advertising of fiction. Advertising can create a new demand for felt slippers; why not for fiction? At any rate, there does not seem any other working theory to explain why people should buy novels in enormous quantities as compared with five years ago and should not buy other books to any greater extent. The one essentially new element in the situation is the custom of advertising in huge "display" the merits of the new story of adventure or historical incident, the appreciative comments of reviewers, and last—or, generally, first—the number of hundreds of thousands of copies that have been sold to date.

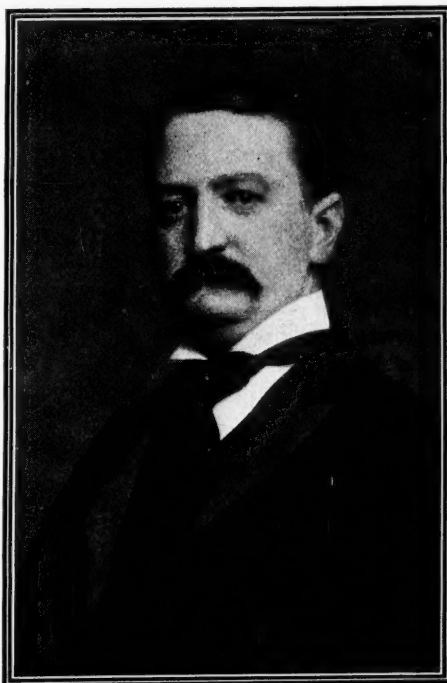
According to the publishers' statement there have been sold of the following baker's dozen of fiction books:

David Harum .....	520,000	copies
Richard Carvel.....	420,000	"
The Crisis .....	320,000	"
Janice Meredith.....	275,000	"
Eben Holden.....	265,000	"
Quincy Adams Sawyer.....	200,000	"
D'ri and I.....	100,000	"
To Have and To Hold.....	285,000	"
The Christian .....	200,000	"
The Eternal City.....	100,000	"
An English Woman's Love Letters.....	250,000	"
Black Rock } together nearly.....	500,000	"
The Sky Pilot }		

The publishers of two other stories inform us, with the request that figures of sales be not published in detail, that the combined sale of the two novels in question amounts to date to 890,000 copies.

These books have been selected with but a moment's thought, and there may be others that have sold to the extent of a hundred thousand copies or more. Several of the volumes mentioned above are still in the heyday of their success, and it is not improbable that "The Crisis," "D'ri and I," and "The Eternal City" may double the figures credited to them at this writing, while several of the others are still having a large and regular sale. Moreover, the publishers say that at least eight or ten new books are in sight which by the first of January, 1902, will have passed the hundred-thousand mark.

No doubt the extraordinary success of "David Harum" and "Richard Carvel" have set a great number of clever and energetic young Americans to work in the attempt to achieve fame and fortune thus quickly; and no doubt there is an abnormally large production of stories of an un-



MR. CHARLES SCRIBNER.

(President of the American Publishers' Association.)

usually high average level of merit, but without the advertising there could certainly be no such extraordinary sale of recent books of fiction as is shown above.

Publishers are encouraged by their success in stopping the cut-rate prices of books other than fiction to hope that novels, too, may now be sold on an orderly and uniform basis of price. Probably few readers of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* have not wondered at the peculiar status, or lack of



MR. HENRY T. COATES.

(President of the American Booksellers' Association.)

status, of book prices. In the advertising pages of their magazine or newspaper a certain volume which caught their eye was quoted at \$1.50 by its publisher. They found, however, that their local bookseller would very likely sell this volume for \$1.20. Some fine morning the mother of the household discovered in the eloquent announcements of her favorite department store in the city precisely the same volume offered at \$1.05, or 98 cents, or even 89 cents. If this discovery was made after the purchase of the volume at the higher figures, it was not calculated to put the purchaser in a comfortable humor with the publisher, and in any case the transaction meant loss of trade and mental anguish for the local bookseller.

As the department stores are huge purchasers of books, and as the sale of any one or any dozen volumes was a comparatively insignificant factor in their general merchandise trade, it became daily practice with them to attract a desirable class of shoppers to their counters by offering the popular books at a price which gave themselves little or no profit, and which was absolutely ruinous to the bookseller *pur et simple*.

Such is the fierce competition in the publishing business that no one firm or group of firms felt strong enough to stop this habit of the department stores by the only effective method—refusing to sell them books unless they maintained the price. The traditional bookseller was, therefore, in a parlous way, and the local stores and the sales through them became fewer and fewer.

To remedy this situation there was formed last year the American Publishers' Association, a union of practically all of the best publishing firms in America, which, in coöperation with the American Booksellers' Association, proposed to keep intact the published retail prices of books other than fiction. To be sure, the books of fiction were the chief subject of the rate-cutter's evil; but it was felt that such an important movement must be undertaken with due caution. If the first step succeeded, the good work could be completed later.

The edict went into effect last May. Its essential features were as follows: All copyright books sold under ordinary trade conditions are listed at net prices, which prices are substantially those now actually charged by the leading booksellers. From this arrangement school books, subscription books, and works of current fiction are excluded. The publishers then agree to sell their books only to such dealers as will maintain the net retail prices set upon them. Thus the bookseller who cuts his prices also cuts himself off from obtaining further supplies. Libraries receive a discount of 10 per cent. from retail prices, and the discount to booksellers is 25 per cent., although this latter stipulation is not binding upon publishers. A year after publication the restriction upon booksellers shall cease, although the publisher may then have the right to repurchase all copies which may remain unsold at the price which was originally paid for them. When the publisher sells his own books at retail, he adds to the list price the express or postal charges to all customers from out of town, instead of mailing "postpaid," as is now the universal custom, excepting with "net" books.

Sufficient time has elapsed to determine that the effort is successful. A book of travel sketches upon which the publisher has placed a retail price of \$1.20 can now be obtained by the public for the sum of \$1.20, and no less. Some vigorous objections were made by the large stores, and this fall there is still one concern which refuses to maintain prices; but the publishers have hung together with praiseworthy loyalty, and the above-mentioned store is duly outlawed by their sales departments.



## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### YALE'S GREAT JUBILEE.

A PROPOS of the Yale bicentennial celebration last month, a discriminating estimate of Yale's contribution to American educational ideals, from the pen of Prof. Bernadotte Perrin, appears in the *Atlantic Monthly* for October.

From the historical sketch which forms the opening part of Professor Perrin's article it appears that Yale has never been greatly given to educational experiment. The fact is also brought out that national crises have profoundly affected the institution's life and growth. Thus, at the beginning of the last century there was no jubilee celebration, "that being a time," says President Woolsey, "in the progress of our country at which the present and the future filled the minds of men to the exclusion of the past." In a very similar way Yale's progress was halted by the Civil War and the social and political readjustment that followed the war.

"In both cases she adjusted herself slowly to a new order of things; but in such a way that great powers were husbanded on strong foundations, and trained to face the dazzling opportunities of a new century with a courage born of conscious and undissipated strength, and under a leadership that could afford to be aggressive because preceded by one eminently conservative and generously provident.

#### UNIVERSITY DEVELOPED FROM COLLEGE.

"As a result of her somewhat restrained but sturdy evolution, Yale has preserved, more than any other fully developed American university, that peculiarly American university feature, the college nucleus—a large body of youthful undergraduates under collegiate rather than university training, but surrounded by, and projected against, all the higher and sterner activities of the professional and graduate schools. Moreover, there is ever present in this undergraduate body the historic consciousness that the professional and graduate schools are an outgrowth of the college. The college was not drawn into proximity to the schools, but the schools to the college. This gives the collegiate period dignity, and explains the larger and broader influence which it exerts as compared with the schools of Europe, the studies of which may be parallel with its own."

Professor Perrin shows how the Yale community life, "with its societies, its literary organs, its sports and competitive contests of every kind,

its clubs and cliques, or its great mass enthusiasms," is lived in an atmosphere of letters, arts, and sciences.

"The path of duty leads among letters, arts, and sciences, and to this path the Yale undergraduate is held by requirements of attendance on religious and literary exercises—religious, because religion has the grandest of literatures. In his Freshman year he attends recitations in subjects required of his whole class; in his Sophomore year he attends recitations and lectures—recitations predominating—in subjects among which the class has had a limited and carefully guarded election; in his Junior and Senior years he attends lectures and recitations—lectures predominating—in subjects among which the classes have had a practically unlimited but carefully guarded election. But whether recitation or lecture, whether the instruction given is collegiate or university in its method—and it becomes gradually, though never exclusively, the latter—he is required to be in attendance, and the margin of irregularity is small; many think too small. Every Yale undergraduate is thus required, all through his collegiate years, though less and less as he grows mature, to do many things with many others, as others do them, and for the common good. This is an invaluable experience, and one for the lack of which no amount of specialization during these particular years could compensate. It does not block the way nor blunt the impulse to specialization; it rather lays that sure foundation without which specialization is apt to become erratic; and it trains men up for good citizenship in a society where many things must be done with many men, as the many do them, and for the common good."

### LIEUTENANT PEARY'S WORK IN 1900 AND 1901.

ON September 13 last, news was brought to North Sydney, Cape Breton, by the steamer *Erik* that Lieutenant Peary had rounded the Greenland archipelago, the most northern known land. This was the first report from Peary's expedition for a period of two years. In view of the importance of his work, we present herewith a detailed account of his explorations as given in the October number of the *National Geographic Magazine*:

"On April 15, 1900, Peary left Fort Conger, 81° 44' north latitude and, accompanied by his faithful Henson and five Eskimos, crossed Robe-

son Channel to the Greenland coast and followed it on foot and over the sea ice to the northward. He had devised an ingenious scheme for making his little force as mobile as possible. Each sled was stocked with a complete outfit of provisions as though it were the only store from which the party had to draw. All hands used from it until it was emptied, when it was sent back in charge of its Eskimo driver and drawn by only two of the dogs. The other dogs were attached to the remaining sleds. In this way two of the Eskimos were sent back on April 26, and two others early in May.

#### THE MOST NORTHERLY KNOWN LAND.

"Lockwood's 'Farthest North' cairn of May 13, 1882, was opened May 8, and its records were taken; and at Cape Washington, the headland seen by him fifteen miles northeast, in 1882, another cairn was erected and a copy of the 'Farthest' record and additional memoranda were deposited. Peary pushed on, and at 83° 39' north rounded the northern extremity of Greenland, finding the coast at this point to trend rapidly eastward. There, on the most northerly known land in the world, Peary built a cairn, in which he deposited records, etc.

"Peary then struck over the sea ice for the Pole, but was able to advance only to 83° 50' north, when he was stopped by the broken pack and much open water. Retracing his steps, Peary pushed on along the Greenland coast, all the time eastward, about 160 miles beyond Lockwood's 'Farthest,' to latitude 83° north, longitude 25° west, or approximately but little more than a degree from Independence Bay, discovered and named by him July 4, 1892. The reconnaissance ended with a definite demonstration of the western and northern coasts of Greenland.

#### GREENLAND'S NORTHERN BOUNDARY DEFINED.

"A pronounced change in the character of the coast was found beyond Cape Washington, the bold, precipitous headlands and deeply cut fjords being succeeded by a low rolling foreland, suggesting possible glaciation at some earlier period, and all along the northern coast much open water was met. Bear, musk oxen, hare, and lemming were killed in the newly discovered country, affording an ample supply of fresh meat for men and dogs; and a stray wolf was seen. Having practically connected his work of eight years before with that of 1900, and completed the determination of the northern boundary of Greenland, Peary, on May 22, turned back, following practically the line of his outward march, and on June 10 arrived at Fort Conger, having been three months in the field without accident,

illness, or serious mishap of any kind to himself or any of his party.

"Peary's own estimate of his work in 1900 is given in a letter to Mr. H. L. Bridgman, from which the following extracts are taken:

CONGER, April 4, 1901.

MY DEAR BRIDGMAN: It gives me great pleasure to present to the club the results of the work of 1900.

First. The round of the northern limit of the Greenland archipelago, the most northerly known land in the world; probably the most northerly land.

Second. The highest latitude yet attained in the Western Hemisphere (83° 50' north).

Third. The determination of the origin of the so-called "paleocrystic ice" (floe berg), etc.

"Peary sends to the club a complete and detailed chart of his newly discovered coast and other work, reserving until the completion of his work the nomenclature and its publication.

"Having eliminated the Greenland archipelago as a desirable route to the Pole, and no further advance northward being possible until the opening of the season of 1901, Peary decided that his next attempt would be from Cape Hecla, the northern port of Grinnell Land, and from Fort Conger as a base. Deciding thus to winter at Conger, the autumn was spent in hunting and obtaining the necessary fresh meat for men and dogs. So diligently was this work prosecuted that it was not suspended on the approach of Arctic night, and hunting parties were actually in the field during every moon of the winter. Game, principally musk oxen, was found much more abundant in the Lake Hazen country, thirty or forty miles westward of Fort Conger, than in its immediate vicinity, and it proved more feasible, therefore, to subsist the dogs where the meat was killed than to pack it across the country to the coast. Snow igloos were built, and in these Peary and his hunters practically spent most of the winter, the rations of the hunters being supplemented from the supplies found at Conger. In all, nearly 200 musk oxen were killed and either consumed by the expedition or packed for its later demands.

#### THE SECOND YEAR'S RECORD.

"Peary, accompanied, as in the previous year, by Hensen and five Eskimos, left Conger April 5, 1901, for the north by the way of Cape Hecla; but after some ten days' march along the ice both the men and dogs proved to be out of condition and unfit for the most arduous work certainly ahead of them. Unwilling to risk the success of the undertaking with an inadequate force, or to imperil the lives of any of his party, Peary retraced his steps and returned in good order and without loss to Fort Conger. Late in April, with his entire force, Peary retreated southward

to open, if possible, communication with the club's steamer of 1900, from which nothing had been heard. The *Windward*, fast in her winter quarters at Payer Harbor, near Cape Sabine, with Mrs. Peary and Miss Peary on board, prisoners in the ice for nearly eight months, was reached May 6, and in her Peary made his headquarters until the auxiliary ship of 1901 should arrive.

"Open water came early at Cape Sabine, and July 3 the *Windward* extricated herself from the ice and, crossing to the east side of Smith Sound, devoted July to a successful hunt for walrus in Inglefield Gulf to provide food for natives and dogs during the fieldwork of 1902. One hundred and twenty-five were captured and landed at Cape Sabine, the *Windward* recrossing the sound to Etah, Peary's headquarters of 1899-1900, where she awaited the *Erik*, which arrived on August 4, fourteen days from Sydney, Cape Breton. After several weeks of further preparation at Etah, the *Erik* carried Peary across Smith Sound and landed him and his equipment and supplies on the south side of Herschel Bay, ten miles south of Cape Sabine, his headquarters for next winter."

#### NORDENSKJÖLD, THE EXPLORER.

SOME interesting recollections of Baron Nordenskjöld, who died in August last, are contributed by an old friend of the explorer to the *Popular Science Monthly* for October. The voyage of the *Vega*, with which Nordenskjöld's name is associated, was indeed, as this writer remarks, a good title to fame, for it achieved the circumnavigation of the Old World and the forcing of the northeast passage, attempted in vain for three centuries. The *Vega's* commander, however, was not only a daring explorer; he was a singularly interesting character, as his friend shows.

#### A SWEDISH POPULAR HERO.

"Nordenskjöld, from the day he entered Sweden, banished from his native Finland by the Russian Government for an over-pointed after-dinner speech which he declined to withdraw to the day when he died full of honors from all nations, was ever a hero of the Swedes, the one man whose features and fame were known in every village of the land. Fifteen years after the return of the *Vega* I crossed Sweden in his company. The lake steamer on which we set foot was speedily dressed with flags from stem to stern; as we paced the railway platform folk turned to point him out to their children; an apothecary into whose shop we stepped drew us into his parlor to point with

pride to a medallion of the hero hung in the place of honor; even a drive with him through the streets of Stockholm, where his presence was familiar, was not without embarrassment. Those who knew Nordenskjöld can understand this easily. He impressed the popular imagination



THE LATE BARON NORDENSKJÖLD.

like some grand, mysterious figure of the Middle Ages. Rarely did man so combine the profound research of the student with the decisive energy of the geographical explorer, the remote and even fantastic speculations of the philosopher with the business-like ability of a prudent organizer, the absent-minded reverie and complete absorption of the recluse with the wide sympathies and practical readiness of a liberal politician. These broad outlines of his character were obvious to all, and manifest too in his outer person. The deep-set, far-away eyes and the furrowed forehead above the shaggy eyebrows proclaimed him a seer of visions and a diver into nature's secrets, while the hard lines of the mouth and prominent underlip told of an obstinate patience joined to a fiery Viking temper; the bowed shoulders of the bookworm, voracious of fusty manuscripts in the dark recesses of a

library, were belied by the firm, elastic tread of the sailor and mountaineer.

#### FORETHOUGHT JOINED WITH IMAGINATION.

"The things he did and the things he said were striking in themselves, but they were the outcome of his yet more striking personality. People talked of Nordenskjöld's luck. He had the luck of all who lay the foundations of their plans deep, who make every preparation suggested by learning and experience, who know how to wait for the fitting moment, and who have the boldness to go ahead unswervingly when the opening appears. It was the exhaustive detail of his plans for the northeast passage that awoke the admiration and gained the support of king and people; it was by forethought, and not only by daring, that he brought the *Vega* and her consorts from ocean to ocean, unscathed and without the loss of a single man. It was by readiness and prompt decision that he steered the *Sofia* to what, but for the Englishman, Parry, had then been the farthest north, and that on another voyage he burst the icy barrier of southeastern Greenland, which had defied assault for three hundred years.

"These expeditions to Greenland were inspired largely by his desire to see the remains of the ancient Österby, the settlement of the Norsemen, an inspiration as much sentimental as scientific. On the other hand, his early voyages to Siberian waters, though not unfruitful of scientific results, were as grossly commercial as those of his fellow-pioneers, Captains Carlsen and Wiggins. But mere trade would not have taken Nordenskjöld to the mouth of the Yennisei, and we believe that in the night-watches there ever loomed before him the shadow of Tchelyuskin, the cape that he would be the first to double."

#### THE PROBLEM OF ANARCHY.

THE tragedy at Buffalo has suggested to students of modern social conditions a comparison between the present anarchist propaganda and the Russian Nihilist movement of twenty years ago. Such a comparison is instituted in an article contributed by Mr. Charles Johnston to the *North American Review* for October. In the course of this article Mr. Johnston shows that a main difference between the Russian Nihilism of the early '80's and the present spread of anarchy lies in the intellectual superiority of the Russian leaders, as contrasted with the apparent ignorance and mental weakness of many of the more conspicuous representatives of present-day anarchy. The anarchists, as Mr. Johnston points out, seem to be without any such organized system of cor-

respondence and communication as the Nihilists had; but the very fact that the outbreaks of anarchy are sporadic, in many different countries, under diverse forms of government, "points to conditions far more serious and dangerous than the successful propaganda of a few masterful spirits."

In concluding his discussion Mr. Johnston observes:

"The thought that human wrong can be righted by new wrong, that violence and oppression are cures for social ills, is anarchy itself, whether it be embodied in some hunted fugitive of justice, or in the person of one sworn to administer justice. Hatred ceases not by hatred. Hatred ceases only



AN ITALIAN CONCEPTION OF UNCLE SAM GRAPPLING WITH ANARCHISM.—From *Fischietto*.

by love. On whom is it most incumbent to remember this—on the unprivileged alien, son of a race for ages downtrodden and oppressed, or on those who have every gift of prosperity and culture, on whom fortune seems to have poured forth all her treasures? The really gloomy and formidable fact called forth by the recent anarchist outbreaks is not the spread of revolutionary ideas amongst the masses, but the spirit of anarchy amongst those who have every privilege, their appeal to violence as the cure for violence, their cry for vengeance, for cruel and exemplary punishments of those who already have suffered much. What is the difference in spirit between these three—the anarchist who thinks the dagger and the bullet will right human wrongs, the prosperous person who cries out for vengeance and violent death as the cure for anarchy, and the citizen who takes the law into his own hands and



lynches some negro guilty or suspected of assault, torturing him with a fiendish cruelty which no anarchist has ever been guilty of? Is not the same spirit present in all three?

"While the horrible anarchy of negro-burning remains as a stain upon the United States we would do well to speak less of anarchists brought here from the older countries across the seas. The methods of these are merciful compared with the fiendish cruelty of the stake thus frightfully revived in our own days; while the claim that the individual may take the law into his own hands and inflict the death penalty without the law makes anarchists of both lyncher and assassin alike. If cruelty and violence be resorted to as the cure for anarchy, we shall have instead of the hoped-for cure a fresh crop of violence and cruelty, fresh outbreaks more frequent and more widespread.

#### Practical Measures.

Several specific lines of policy for the protection of American institutions against this new menace from Europe are discussed in *Gunton's Magazine* for October. The editor says:

"The problem is more serious for us than for any other nation. On the one hand, the United States is becoming more and more an asylum for anarchistic propagandists driven from Europe; and, on the other, our Constitution will not let us use the radically drastic measures so easily available in a monarchy. Anarchy is bred under despotic conditions utterly unlike anything to be found in this country, but when the anarchist arrives here and sees the forms of government still in evidence, knowing nothing of the difference in its character and operation from that he left behind, he takes advantage of the freer environment to strike the blows he sought to strike at home. Because of his embittering experience under one type of government and ignorance of our own, our very freedom from despotic restrictions places us at his mercy. Therefore, in his case, we cannot rely on the broad, general safeguards which are ample to secure law and order with those brought up under our own institutions and conditions. Special measures become absolutely essential to meet the special danger."

#### RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

The enactment of a rigid and comprehensive immigration law is proposed, with a threefold object: "First, to exclude absolutely all persons who are known as believers in anarchistic principles or members of anarchistic societies; this provision would not, of course, be infallible, but it would serve at least as a sieve and intercept the majority of the worst type of anarchists seek-

ing asylum in this country. To enforce this would require a more extensive secret service in connection with our consular posts in foreign countries, and a more rigid system of examination at our immigration ports. It ought not to be nearly so difficult to do this as to thwart spies in disguise, coming from an enemy in time of war. The anarchist's hand is against all government, and he should be classed as a public enemy and excluded for the same kind of reasons that the spy is watched for and captured. Much can be done in this direction, and must be; it is futile to pass repressive measures against anarchists already here while doing nothing to stop the constant incoming of fresh recruits.

"The second object of a rigid immigration law should be to secure, by a careful and not merely perfunctory educational test, at least some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act sanely as American citizens. It is very true that this alone probably would not keep out a single anarchist; they are usually men of considerable intelligence, and sometimes high education; but it would do what is almost equally important—tend to reduce the back-



STERN JUSTICE FOR ANARCHISTS.

"Let the laws be strengthened for the actual offender so that his punishment shall follow fast upon the offense. Let laws be passed which shall make it certain that free speech and a free press do not authorize an accessorial connection with murder. Let there be laws which shall specially protect those in authority—executive, legislative, and judicial—for these are the nerves of the body politic. Let immigration be kept within bounds, and let there be a quarantine against moral as well as physical disease."—GEORGE R. PECK, at Memorial Session of the United States Court of Appeals.—From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago).

ground of ignorance in which envy, passion, suspicion, and hatred of authority are born, and out of which anarchistic sentiment most naturally springs.

"The third point of an immigration law should be an adequate economic test—proper proof of personal capacity to earn an American living, and the possession of a stated sum of money, enough to insure a decent start under American conditions. This would serve a purpose somewhat like the educational test, in insuring a higher general standard of immigration, but it would also give two other results even more important: first, it would practically stop the influx of cheap labor competition, which gives rise to so much of bitterness in American industrial life; second, it would help dry up the springs of the pestilential social conditions in our great cities, where anarchistic organizations flourish, and to which the anarchist haranguers and agents constantly point as proofs of the tyranny of government. Both the educational and economic tests in a new immigration law should be designed to protect and elevate the general social background, and thus aid in destroying anarchism by inexorably closing in on its field of opportunity."

#### MODERN MURDER TRIALS AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

IN the November *Atlantic Monthly* Mr. Charles E. Grinnell discusses with an open and impartial mind the institution of murder-trial reports in the newspapers. He thinks that the habit of voluminous reports of celebrated cases is not increasing, as seems to be the opinion, and that the space occupied by murder-trial matter is decidedly less now than it was a few years ago. He admits that with the best intentions a skillful reporter may give a very wrong idea of the actual happenings of the court room. This comes most largely from the fact that the reporter must make his account as interesting and exciting to the casual reader as possible, and in the attempt to achieve this a heated discussion between counsel or some picturesque but wholly incidental incident will often be dwelt on in the newspaper reports, while the serious and labored argument will be slighted. Thus the public gets rather a flippant idea of the actual course of the murder trial from reading the average enterprising newspaper's account of it.

#### THE PRESS REPORTS A NECESSARY EVIL.

In the present state of society Mr. Grinnell thinks the newspaper reporter is, on the whole, a useful adjunct to a murder trial, no matter if

a vulgar taste for the details of such matters is cultivated by the descriptions which appear in the press. Even in such a case as the late Fossburgh trial, while there would seem to be no use of publishing the details judged by the outcome, he thinks that since the arrest and indictment and trial of necessity were public, it was better that the whole matter was published and thus disposed of. He points out that when the trial was over the defendant got at least even with the police in his published letter.

#### THE VALUE OF PUBLICITY.

"The general answer to the question, What is the use of such publicity? is that much of it is of no use and does harm, but that much of it is of use even when it does harm, because most persons need to be watched in some things, and the evils of the watching have to be endured for the sake of the good. We cannot have public courts of justice, and a free press, and the prompt reports that help us to save ourselves and our friends from dangerous persons, without occasional sad libels and tragic injustice. They are the costly price of a knowledge of even a little of the actual wickedness that daily seeks to destroy civilization, as agony and death are the price of electric conveniences that make a short life fuller.

"The raw material of civilization can never be excluded from it. The law laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States concerning the mining rights of the millionaires is based upon the rules made in California by rough miners in their shirt sleeves, with pistols in their belts. The newspapers, with all their faults, are among the most constant aids to the vigilance which is the price of the liberty that is protected by the courts. Who believes that the police, the prosecuting officers, or the judges would enforce the laws and respect private persons as well as they do now if the eye of the reporter and the pen of the editor were not at the daily service of every voter? The occasional pettifoggery of attorneys is a necessary evil, incidental to the conservative power by which the legal profession upholds and tests the law as it exists, and exercises foresight gained from history and informed by present business. Yet sharp practice is kept in check by the fear that it will be reported.

#### FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

"In England, in the reign of James II., there was not a word in the *Gazette* about the trial and acquittal of the seven bishops who had dared to tell the king that he was not above the Constitution. It is better to tolerate the worst

newspaper in the United States than to have a censorship of the press. We have to take some risks, and our people prefer the risks of freedom of speech. They who abuse it by foolish declarations lose much of what influence they have by the indifference or ridicule with which our people are accustomed to treat absurdities; and those who publish criminal suggestions are more easily watched and caught in their earlier career than they would be if our government required them to be more secret. Indeed, the people of the United States do not know how to do without freedom of speech. The repressive policies of other governments, judged by their effects, are not alluring."

#### MARK TWAIN ON TAMMANY RULE.

"EDMUND BURKE on Croker and Tammany" is the subject of an article contributed to the *North American Review* for November by Mark Twain, the reference being to the famous speech of Burke on the impeachment of Warren Hastings, the first governor-general of India.

Following is the parallelism as drawn by Mr. Clemens:

"Great Britain had a Tammany and a Croker a good while ago. This Tammany was in India, and it began its career with the spread of the English dominion after the battle of Plassey. Its first boss was Clive, a sufficiently crooked person sometimes, but straight as a yardstick when compared with the corkscrew crookedness of the second boss, Warren Hastings. That old-time Tammany was the India Company's government, and had its headquarters at Calcutta. Ostensibly it consisted of a Great Council of four persons, of whom one was the former governor-general, Warren Hastings; really it consisted of one person—Warren Hastings—for by usurpation he concentrated all authority in himself and governed the country like an autocrat.

#### TAMMANY GOVERNMENT A BRITISH INVENTION.

"Now, then, let the supreme masters of British India, the giant corporation of the India Company in London, stand for the voters of the city of New York; let the Great Council of Calcutta stand for Tammany; let the corrupt and money-grubbing great hive of serfs which served under the Indian Tammany's rod stand for the New York Tammany's serfs; let Warren Hastings stand for Richard Croker, and it seems to me that the parallel is exact and complete. And so, let us be properly grateful and thank God and our good luck that we didn't invent Tammany!

"No, it is English. We are always imitating England; sometimes to our advantage, oftenest the other way. And if we can't find something

recent to imitate we are willing to go back a hundred years to hunt for a chance.

"The Calcutta Tammany—like our own Tammany—had but one principle, one policy, one moving spring of action—avarice, money-lust. So that it got money it cared not a rap about the means and the methods. It was always ready to lie, forge, betray, steal, swindle, cheat, rob; and no promise, no engagement, no contract, no treaty made by its Boss was worth the paper it was written on or the polluted breath that uttered it. Is the parallel still exact? It seems to me to be twins.

"But there the parallel stops. Further it cannot go. Beyond that line our Boss and Warren Hastings are no longer kin. Beyond the stated line we will not insult Mr. Croker by bracketing his name with the unspeakable name of Warren Hastings."

#### MONOPOLY THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE.

As Burke pointed out that the fundamental principle of the whole East Indian system under Hastings was monopoly, so Mark Twain asserts that Tammany's fundamental principle is monopoly—monopoly of office, "monopoly of the public feed-trough," monopoly of the blackmail derivable from protected law-breaking.

The article concludes with this paraphrase of Burke's impeachment of Hastings:

"I impeach Richard Croker of high crimes and misdemeanors.

"I impeach him in the name of the people, whose trust he has betrayed.

"I impeach him in the name of all the people of America, whose national character he has dishonored.

"I impeach him in the name and by virtue of those eternal laws of justice which he has violated.

"I impeach him in the name of human nature itself, which he has cruelly outraged, injured, and oppressed, in both sexes, in every age, rank, situation and condition of life."

#### THE STRENGTH AND THE WEAKNESS OF TAMMANY.

THOSE who are unfamiliar with the ins and outs of New York City politics often make the mistake of assuming that Tammany Hall is a purely political organization—a faction of one of the great national parties. It has long been well understood, however, by Tammany's most experienced opponents that party regularity is only one of the elements of Tammany's power. Perhaps "the cohesive force of public plunder" is the element of strength on which the leaders place their chief reliance, but how are the rank

and file recruited from year to year and held in line? An answer to this question is attempted by Mr. Walter L. Hawley in the *North American Review* for October.

The mass of Tammany's membership, says Mr. Hawley, know little, and care less, about national questions that are designated as campaign issues. "Tammany is essentially a close corporation held together by a carefully adjusted community of selfish interests." Under the creed of self-interest, Tammany combines race and religious prejudice.

"Of the thirty-five district leaders of Tammany, the men who compose the executive committee and decree its policy, an average of thirty are Irish Catholics. The others are Germans and Jews. These three elements of the community supply the working membership of the organization, with the Irish dominant in numbers and influence. The real voting strength of Tammany lies in the channels of social and religious sentiment that are the basis of collective gratitude and individual self-interest. The association is organized and in business at all times. It brings the lower strata of society into harmless and harmonious good-fellowship at free entertainments, and knows neither creed nor clan in the distribution of its charities and non-political favors.

"In brief, Tammany relies for much of its voting and moral strength upon three elements of human nature—gratitude, avarice, and religious sentiment. Those who have accepted its charity and kindly favors feel grateful; those who have learned its methods are hopeful of material reward, if they serve it; and the creeds it sustains are tolerant of its misdeeds. It keeps city government down to the level and the understanding of the majority, hiding the weakness and subterfuge of such methods under banners of alleged protection of the rights of the masses."

"FOR ITS OWN POCKET ALL THE TIME."

"This system that so easily blends and binds into one harmonious whole all the antagonistic elements of races, religions, social conditions, and political theories is not vicious and corrupt for the mere love of sinning. It will protect vice or promote morality with equal energy and success, if the cash consideration is the same. Tammany has no higher aim, in fact no cause for existence, except to make money for those who compose and control the organization. The control of the city government is merely a means to an end. Power provides opportunity. Therefore, Tammany purchases power with the favors of politics. It aids and abets crime because criminals can be made to pay for assistance in cash and can then

be frightened into silence. It fawns upon the rich and powerful when proffering the favors that will buy their aid or indifference, and crushes the weak and poor when they cease to yield revenue."

Tammany counts on the greed of the rich, as well as on the ignorance and avarice of the poor, to perpetuate its power, but Tammany's leaders know where the voting strength of the city is. The tenement outvotes the mansion as ten to one.

"The system draws an arbitrary line through the registered voters of the city. On one side of that line it places the criminals, the vicious, the unscrupulous, the poor, the partially educated, and the ignorant. On the other side are placed the men of property, education, and refinement, and those willing to barter money or influence for special favors of politics and government. The divisions may be classified as the taxpayers and the non-taxpayers. The latter outnumber the substantial citizens ten to one, and from the larger division comes the votes that keep Tammany in power. Seven-tenths of the men on one side of the line are constantly seeking office, city employment, political preference, protection for vice and crime, or some material favor from the ruling power that will give them advantage over competition in business or professional work. Tammany strives to favor the multitudes; therefore, the moral and intellectual tone of local government is kept down to the level of the masses.

#### TAMMANY'S TRADING CAPITAL.

"Good breeding and education do not always constitute absolute disqualification for holding office under Tammany, but there is one requirement that is essential—the applicant must be worth something to the organization in money, votes or influence. He must pay a fixed sum in cash for the nomination or appointment, must be able to deliver on election day a certain number of votes of relatives or friends, or through his social, church or society connection he must be able to exercise a certain amount of influence that will be useful in time of need. This system of election, appointment, and advancement is followed to the letter. Governing a city is a matter of business, according to the Tammany creed. The voters deliver the offices and all the power of administration into the hands of the organization. Those offices and the power to protect and to punish are for the time being the goods and chattels of Tammany, to be sold to the highest bidder. It is the commerce of politics, and those who follow the trade must thrive. There are men in Tammany whose personal honesty outside of politics has never been questioned. If their moral sense is blunted, it is because of the false



teaching of a criminal system. They can grant favors. What is the wrong, they ask, of accepting favors in return? "The bill goes to the taxpayers in the end."

#### THE "TIGER'S" WORST ENEMY GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

In concluding his paper, Mr. Hawley says:

"The weakness of Tammany, like its strength, lies in the unchangeable characteristics of human nature. Its chief bond of cohesion is human selfishness or greed, and no other tie is so easily broken. It is never disinterested; never grateful. When the units of its strength weaken they are cast out. It is loyal to no leader, faithful to no man, beyond the stage of intense self interest. Its party loyalty is a pretense; its devotion to principles a sham.

"Three-fourths of the votes that sustain Tammany are the ballots of real or imaginary self-interest, the votes of men who have received or expect material reward in one form or another. The other fourth are contributed by men who are sentimentally attached to the party creed and name under which Tammany masquerades. A growth of intelligent citizenship to the stage that will enable the masses to realize that their material interests will be best served by better city government will defeat Tammany and destroy it. The system has nothing to offer beyond the transient rewards of debased politics. It is a fungus growth on imperfect social and political conditions that will decay and die in the light of universal intelligence."

#### WILL EUROPE FIGHT US FOR SOUTH AMERICA?

IN the *Atlantic Monthly* for November, Mr. Sydney Brooks, a young English journalist, writes the opening article, under the title "Europe and America." Mr. Brooks protests that he does not write from the standpoint of one who would like to fight the United States for the right of entrance into South America, but as an Englishman who has learned to know and like this country. Furthermore, he contends that England is not only without the temptation to take aggressive measures on account of the upholding of the Monroe Doctrine; he thinks his own country has its best interests rather with the upholding of the Monroe Doctrine, and that England would be best pleased, on the whole, to see us prevent any European colonizing schemes in South America.

#### ANTI-AMERICAN FEELING IN EUROPE.

However, he thinks Americans greatly underestimate the feeling in Continental Europe over

what is styled our dog-in-the-manger policy, and he thinks we still more greatly underestimate the chances of actual conflict with Europe when the Old World feels a definite necessity of finding an outlet in South America for her emigrants. He thinks there has been a marked change in the past few years, especially since the Spanish war, in the attitude of Continental Europe toward America, and that there would be no disposition for Germany and the Latin countries to assume what Mr. Brooks considers the placable mood of England when the United States construes firmly and liberally the tenets of the Monroe Doctrine.

#### EUROPE'S EYES ON SOUTH AMERICA.

"What is South America? It is something more than a 'land of revolutions.' It is the only part of the world's surface that has escaped the modern rage for colonization. It is the last and most tempting field for the reception of overcrowded Europe, colossal, sparsely populated, much of it almost unexplored, inhabitable by Caucasians, its interior easily accessible by water, its soil of seemingly exhaustless fertility, its mineral wealth barely tapped. And this magnificent domain is at present divided among a *congerie* of pseudo-republics, the best of them unstable, the prey of military adventurers, as turbulent in spirit as they are crooked in finance. What a prize to dangle before a world whose ceaseless endeavor it is to lower the social pressure by emigration, and secure for her workers easy access to exclusive markets! One has to realize what Europe would give to have South America as defenseless as Africa before one can gauge the spirit in which it views the Monroe Doctrine. To Europe that edict is the most domineering mandate issued to the world since the days of imperial Rome. It is an abridgment of her natural rights, enforced, as she regards the matter, simply in the interests of the dog in the manger. The United States will neither take South America for herself nor let any one else take it. She does not colonize the country with her own people; she has no trade with it worth mentioning; she admits no responsibility for the outrages, disorders, and financial freakishness of her protégés. But she insists that South America is within her sphere of influence; that such European holdings as exist there shall neither be extended nor transferred; that immigrants who settle on its soil must make up their minds to leave their flag behind them; and that in the event of trouble between a European government and one of the half-breed republics under her patronage, satisfaction must be sought, if at all, in a mere financial indemnity—never in the seizure and retention of South American territory.

WILL EUROPE "STAND FOR" THE MONROE DOCTRINE?

"Do Americans seriously believe that Europe will lie passive forever under such an edict? Any one who has looked into the bloody and tangled history of South America, and kept an eye on the steady stream of European immigration into Brazil and Argentina, can imagine at least a score of incidents, any one of which would bring the Monroe Doctrine to a decisive test. Put on one side the implacable loyalty of Americans to their famous policy, and on the other the congested state of Europe, which would make expansion a necessity even if it were not all the fashion, the military spirit of the Continent which will never show England's compliance to American wishes, the extraordinary inducements to colonization offered by South America, and the spirit of revolutionary turbulence that broods over the country from Patagonia to Panama—and one has a situation which it will take a miracle to preserve intact for another fifty years."

GERMAN ASPIRATIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

A WRITER, signing himself "Ignotus," contributes to the *National Review* an article on the future of South America, which will be read with considerable interest in the United States. "Ignotus" discusses the question whether there is any need for armed preparation on the part of the United States for the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, and comes to a very decided conclusion that there is indeed very much need for it if the Monroe Doctrine is really to be enforced.

He quotes a statement by Professor Reinsch that the Russo-German agreement concerning China contains a secret clause referring to South America, by which Russia promises to allow Germany a completely free hand in following her own interests in developing the natural resources of the South American Continent.

GERMANY AND ITALY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

There is more weight in what he says when he points to the immense influx of Italian immigrants into South America. Italy is pouring out 280,000 emigrants every year. German emigration has died off of late, and does not exceed 75,000 a year. But it is likely to increase very rapidly in the near future, and he has reason to believe that this overflow of the Old World will find its way to South America. To this, of course, the United States would not object, so long as the immigrants became loyal citizens of the South American republics. But, as "Ignotus" points

out, any South American republic in which a million German settlers found themselves might very speedily cease to be South American and become a German state, which might throw itself into the arms of the German Empire.

A GERMAN STATE IN EMBRYO.

Nothing is more probable than that we shall have something very much resembling the South African "Outlander" problem in more than one South American state. The Spanish-Americans, say of Venezuela, are not by any means as tough as the Boers, and if there were a million Germans in Venezuela there is little doubt that they would dominate the country. To this the advocates of the Monroe Doctrine would make no objection so long as the German rulers of Venezuela maintained the state under the republican flag. But who can say, in view of the strong tendency of men of every race to rally round a common center, how long would it be before Greater Germany in South America would ally itself with the Fatherland. "Ignotus" thinks that nothing could prevent them, unless the United States prepared to wage a great war not only with Germany and Italy, but—what would be much more serious—with the immense German and Italian communities which would by that time have sprung up in South America. It is interesting to follow his argument.

OPENINGS FOR COLONIZATION.

He says that the population of South America is less than six per square mile. There are probably not more than 40,000,000 people on the whole continent. But, according to good authorities, about one-third of South America, if not more, is suited to white colonists, and possessed not only of a temperate climate, but of immense stores of mineral wealth. Great areas of open country lie unoccupied, crying for settlers. The country is traversed by superb waterways, while immense mountain ranges run the whole length of the continent, supplying inexhaustible resources of water power. Now, says "Ignotus," if the United States would undertake to annex and develop the southern continent they might say "Hands off!" But are they to play the part of the dog in the manger, and say that, while they absolutely refuse to bear the burden of civilizing the southern continent, they will refuse at the point of the sword to give permission to European nations to undertake the task?

A WASTE CONTINENT.

Revolutions are endemic in the northwestern group of states. No man's life or property is safe. Not only is civil war chronic, but the re-

publics are always fighting among themselves. Hence they lack both capital and communications. Their magnificent waterways are scarcely utilized, roads hardly exist, and the three north-western states of South America, with an area of more than one-third of the United States, have not 1,000 miles of railways. Three-fourths of the population are illiterate, and in short the whole continent presents just that spectacle of immense resources utterly wasted which is calculated to tempt civilized powers to take their affairs in hand. Is it possible, asks "Ignotus," or probable, that Germany will consent to be excluded for all time from just the very territory which she lacks? Further, is it in consonance with the eternal laws of progress that she should be thus excluded? "Ignotus" thinks that the Kaiser will be able, with tact and judgment, to put 100,000 Germans a year into that part of South America which experts have ascertained to be most suitable for white colonization and most thinly peopled. He thinks, too, that German statesmanship may be counted on to make all reasonable endeavor to secure its ends by peaceful methods; but the time may come when the German settlers in such a country as Venezuela will take advantage of one of the inevitable "revolutions" to get control of the government.

#### GERMANY'S COMMERCIAL INTEREST.

In Brazil already much of the commerce is in German hands; \$150,000,000 was invested by Germans in real estate and industrial enterprise in the country two years ago, and since then the amount has increased. Everywhere German trade is being vigorously pressed. The great Venezuela railway is in German hands. Everything, therefore, in "Ignotus'" opinion, points to the growth of great German interests in South America, which Germany will sooner or later insist upon defending with her army and navy.

#### WHAT WOULD THE UNITED STATES DO?

In such a contingency will the United States fight? "Ignotus" thinks that the German-born citizens in the United States, who number three millions, would be against any administration which attacked Germany without an exceedingly good cause. Further, American trade would profit by the establishment of a great Teutonic commonwealth in the northern states of South America, while politically she would benefit if she had a German state in the north to balance the great Italian state which is growing up in the south. Germany will not act until she has poured in settlers, but when she has done so then the Monroe Doctrine will be put to a severer test than any to which it has hitherto been subjected.

#### THE SOUTH AFRICA OF TO-MORROW.

IN view of the current predictions of an era of prosperity to follow immediately in the wake of the war in South Africa, the article contributed to the October *Forum* by Mr. Albert G. Robinson, the correspondent, on "The South Africa of To-Morrow," deserves a careful reading.

Mr. Robinson names as the primary conditions to the development of new countries these three: "(1) The possibility of producing something which is required or desired in the world's markets; (2) the possibility of placing such productions in the world's markets in competition with other producing centers; and (3) a producing population."

Not only has South Africa thus far failed to show any manifest advantage over other countries in producing the necessities of life, but a market for most South-African products is yet to be found. There is no obvious reason why other peoples inhabiting the land should succeed better than the Boers have done.

"As the Boer of to-day is largely a product of environment, it is a reasonable prediction that those who inhabit the same region in the future will be much as he has been, until there is open to the people of the land a desirable market as a stimulus to more active industry. Production is useless unless there is provided the means of a fairly profitable disposition of the product. To gridiron with railways an area of 1,500,000 square miles of such country purely as a development scheme would involve a real estate and railway speculation beyond anything yet undertaken in the world of finance. Such a scheme would also entail an irrigation system which would make anything yet undertaken in our own West seem like child's play.

#### A COMPARISON WITH OUR GREAT WEST.

"No fair comparison lies between the development of South Africa and that of the mining country of Colorado or California. In those States fifty years of labor have turned mining districts into ranches, farms, and gardens; into health and pleasure resorts; and into manufacturing centers whose investments and profits outstrip those of mining enterprises. But the natural conditions of those districts were wholly different from those presented by the South African veldt. What is known as South Africa covers an area practically equivalent to the sum of that of the following States and Territories: Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas. Cape Colony and its dependencies cover an area more than four-fifths of that of Texas. This portion of the United

States to-day shows a population of upward of 7,000,000. This is the work of fifty years. But the world needed the endless variety and the vast quantity of the products of that section, and the section could place its products in the market in successful competition with those of other districts. The tide of immigration has rolled into that part of the United States because of the inducements offered to the homeseeker by reason of possible production and distribution. Railroads have stimulated settlement, and settlement has led to an increase in railroads and railroad facilities. South Africa offers scant inducement to either railroad or settler to essay the hand-in-hand march which has made America's great Western frontier. South Africa may produce gold and diamonds for the enrichment of the few. It is handicapped in the production of corn, cotton, wheat, beans, and potatoes for the enrichment of the many."

#### MINING PROSPECTS.

Mr. Robinson shows that mining, as a distinct industry, attracts and provides for no more than a comparatively limited population. The unskilled labor in the South African mines, and in fact nearly all the manual labor, is done by Kafirs at wages which white men could not live on. At the outbreak of the war it is believed that the mines directly supported a resident white population of less than 25,000.

"The mining industry affords special opportunities to the capitalist and the investor. It offers a few well-paid positions to trained intelligence and to skilled labor. A general manager may draw a salary of between \$500 and \$1,000 per month; a mechanical engineer may draw from \$200 to \$300; a clerk from \$100 to \$200; a mine foreman from \$150 to \$200, and a good working mechanic from \$100 to \$150. But these positions are comparatively few in number; and, even if one be secured, the cost of living is so great as to leave little gain over a more poorly paid position at home. Large fortunes will be made, as they have been in the past, by those who have the money to make them. Here and there some one will strike a rich vein. But mining in South Africa, like mining in our own West, is getting well settled into a routine industry, limited in its scope and in the number of opportunities it offers to either the fortune-seeker or the home-seeker."

#### FARMING AND RANCHING.

If we look to the occupation and working of the land for the development of the country and the increase of its population, we are confronted by the fact that nine-tenths of South Africa is

practically treeless, thus enormously increasing the difficulty of securing fuel and shelter, while there is as yet no export market for vegetables, and there is little land suited for the raising of grain.

As to the possibilities of ranching, Mr. Robinson says:

"Sheep and goats have made men rich in Cape Colony. They do fairly well in certain sections farther north. But drought, the devastation of wide areas by locusts, and the scanty herbage of the winter months would seem to preclude, for the present at least, any great promise in sheep-ranching, even for those who have the means to engage in it upon any scale which indicates possible profits. The same condition interferes with cattle raising. The South African ranchman does not estimate by the number of head of sheep or cattle to the acre, but by the number of acres required for each sheep, ox, or goat. In Cape Colony, the best district, this is said to be about six acres for each sheep."

#### "RECONSTRUCTION" PROBLEMS.

Mr. Robinson is undoubtedly justified in his prediction that political and social conditions will continue to be important factors in South African development for many years to come.

"The war has stimulated an existing race antagonism. More than one generation must elapse, even though England's flag shall fly throughout the whole country, ere English neighbor and Dutch neighbor will forgive and forget. Peace may be declared, but many years will pass ere real peace will come. The conquered will hate the conqueror, and the conqueror will triumph over the conquered and glory in his triumph, unless human nature can be changed by royal fiat. Boer and Briton are not of one blood, and the present struggle is but the culmination of nearly a century of antagonism. The intensification of the old bitterness will remain as a barrier to the peace and harmony of South Africa, until a new people shall arise who can forget Slachtersnek and Boomplaat, Amajuba and Ingogo, Ladysmith and Spionkop, Jameson and De Wet, Kruger and Chamberlain. This is not for the children of to-day, and it may not be for their children's children.

"Political change will come, perhaps, and probably, in the shape of a federated South Africa under the British flag, an institution not unlike that of Canada. There may come the Dominion of South Africa, and later, perhaps, a great South African Republic under its own flag. Under either the dream and aim of thousands would be attained—a political organization in which there would be neither Boer nor Briton, but in which all would be Afrianders."



## SALUBRIOUS SIBERIA.

IN the *Revue de Paris* M. de Tizac gives a most entrancing picture of what he is pleased to call New Siberia. Probably few people in this country are aware that Siberia, formerly a name of dread and terror to all civilized folk, has been much opened up by the Russian Government. The late Czar sincerely believed that Siberia might become in time a great health resort; in any case a considerable source of revenue to his empire. Accordingly, as recently as May 19, 1891, the Grand Duke Nicholas cut the first sod of the great railway which it is hoped in Russia some day will join Moscow to Peking, and the West to the East, in a far more real sense than has ever yet been done.

## ALL ABOARD FOR SIBERIA.

Every Saturday morning an express train leaves Moscow for the East. The train is quite a small one, consisting, in addition to a powerful engine, of one first-class car, two second-class cars, a dining saloon, and a baggage car; each compartment contains sleeping arrangements for four persons. The cars are lighted by electricity and warmed by hot air, and those travelers in search of new sensations might do worse than to undertake this fascinating and interesting journey. An important addition to this curious train is a charming car which is at one and the same time a library, a gymnastic hall, and a game room. In spite of all this luxury, the price of the journey from Moscow to Vladivostok, which in old days when undertaken by sea cost the traveler \$300 first-class, now costs 89 roubles (about \$46).

## EXTRAORDINARY SCENERY.

The railway passes through marvelous scenery, belonging, one might say, to every climate and almost to every country, Siberia alone having within its borders many kinds of climate, from bitter cold to tropical heat, while the whole of this section of Russia is well watered.

## A VIRGIN COUNTRY.

From the point of view of the seeker after fortune Siberia is a virgin country; even in the most dreary portions mineral wealth abounds, and time may come when Siberian coal will oust every other kind. Everything has been done by the Russian Government to people even the most dreary wastes; immigration is encouraged in every possible fashion, and in most Russian villages pamphlets setting forth the charms of life in Siberia have been distributed. At the present time the great Siberian source of revenue are the cereals. "Tomsk and Tobolsk are fast becoming

the granaries of Russia," observes the British consul, Mr. Cooke, in one of his last reports. Siberian cattle are also becoming justly famed in other portions of the Russian Empire; and in St. Petersburg Siberian butter is highly esteemed.

## TO THE PAPER-MAKERS OF THE WORLD.

As many people are aware, the gradual exhaustion of the primeval forests of the civilized world is affording a serious problem to various manufacturers, notably to the paper-makers. In future let them look to Siberia, where every tree seems to flourish, and where as yet very little in the way of forestry has been done.

## WHO WILL BENEFIT BY SIBERIA.?

Already the international capitalist has his eye on the Russian Golconda, and concessions are being rapidly bought up by the great German and Belgian companies. So far Germany seems to have the most profit by Siberia; even six years ago German machinery was being sent there to the tune annually of fourteen million marks (\$3,360,000).

The French writer evidently hopes that France will benefit by her great ally's newly discovered Golconda; but he is content to simply set forth the facts as he believes them to be, and it is likely that this article will attract a good deal of attention in French commercial circles.

## MANCHURIA IN TRANSFORMATION.

MR. ARCHIBALD COLQUHOUN contributes to the *Monthly Review* an article under the above title, in which he lays great stress upon the completeness of the Russian occupation of Manchuria and the progress which has been made. He begins by stating that Russia has now over 200,000 men quartered in eastern Siberia and Manchuria, and mentions that there were no less than twenty-nine generals in Khabarovsk when he passed through that town two months ago. Dalny, the future terminus of the Siberian Railway, is being built with great rapidity, everything being planned, even down to pleasure drives, before the population arrives. The Chinese are actively assisting the invaders in the Russification of their own country.

## NEWCHANG.

Newchang is still entirely under Russian domination, the Russian consul having been appointed administrator. The Russians are everywhere in the district, and such Chinese officials as remain do so at Russia's pleasure. The junk traffic on the Manchurian rivers is being replaced by Russian steamers, and, in short, says Mr. Colquhoun,

it is as impossible for Russia to abandon the country as it is for England to leave Egypt.

#### THE WEAK POINT.

The weak point of all this Mr. Colquhoun sees in the fact that the whole movement is governmental and artificially stimulated, and that the colonists being selected, imported, and set up by the government become apathetic and careless of improvement. Another danger is the influx of Chinese and Japanese, but Russia is going great lengths toward imposing restrictions in this matter. As to the railway, Mr. Colquhoun says:

"A tunnel remains to be completed through the Khingan range, and there is a gap of some 113 miles still unbridged and unaid; here the ministers will have to leave the train; were it not for this the line, which will be provisionally open for traffic next year, would this autumn be completely practicable, and uninterrupted communication from the Baltic to the Pacific and the China Sea would be an accomplished fact."

#### PROGRESS IN SIBERIA.

Speaking of the general development in Siberia, Mr. Colquhoun instances the progress of Irkutsk.

"Irkutsk, now within less than eight days of Moscow (two years ago the journey took ten and a half days) and three and a half from Stretensk, the navigation limit of the Amur, and close to the junction for the Manchurian railways, is one of the richest cities in all Russia. It contains splendid buildings, fine churches, a big theater, colleges and schools, and the nucleus of an excellent museum. As one travels westward from this city the succession of villages is almost unbroken, until from Krasnoyarsk onwards to the Ural Mountains one hardly ever loses sight of distant towns or villages sprung up round the wayside stations. Tomsk and Omsk, both situated on large rivers, have increased in size and importance—everywhere, indeed, there are visible signs of growth—and though much more might be done, especially in the way of agriculture, it cannot be denied that the Trans-Siberian has fully justified the expectations of its originators in opening up the country."

#### GERMANS VERSUS BRITISH.

Referring to the opportunities created by Russia's enterprise, Mr. Colquhoun says:

"I cannot help feeling that if we as a nation could only grasp the situation, could realize, as Germans have realized, the opportunities afforded by this bringing of the East into close touch with the West, we might reap some benefits from the great changes wrought by the enterprise of Rus-

sia. Two years ago, in traveling across Siberia, I met one or two Englishmen. On this occasion I have not met with, or heard of, one. There are only two English firms to be met with in the 4,000 miles between Vladivostok and European Russia. The English tongue is hardly known. At the same time there are four hundred Germans in Vladivostok, the principal firms throughout Siberia hail from the Fatherland, and German is the foreign language of commerce, just as French is that of society."

#### THE STEEL CORPORATION IN WORKING ORDER.

THE November *McClure's* opens with an interesting article by Ray Stannard Baker, "What the United States Steel Corporation Really Is, and How It Works." Mr. Baker gives an account of the mode of organizing this great company, the details of which have already been presented in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, and a picturesque description of the home offices and officers of the so-called trust. Mr. Baker explains that it is impossible to give an adequate idea of the magnitude of the Steel Corporation, as a mere list of its properties owned or controlled would fill an entire number of *McClure's Magazine*. It receives and expends every year more money than any but the very greatest of the world's national governments; its debt is larger than that of many of the lesser nations of Europe; it absolutely controls the destinies of a population nearly as large as that of Maryland or Nebraska, and indirectly influences twice that number; it owns and controls 115 fine steamships on the Great Lakes, six important railroad lines, and several smaller ones. In Pennsylvania its coal possessions cover over 75,000 acres of land, worth \$1,200 an acre, besides 30,000 acres of other land and quarries, and 98,000 acres of leased natural gas lands. It owns no fewer than 18,309 coke furnaces, being the largest coke producer in the world. Of blast furnaces it owns 80, producing 9,000,000 tons of pig iron yearly, and of steel plants it owns about 150. The steel corporation owns about two-thirds of the steel industry of this country, a much larger proportion of the tinplate industry, and the other third is in the hands of a number of rivals. It is a most striking fact that the Steel Corporation produces more steel than the whole of Great Britain and more than the whole of Germany. The one corporation puts out more than a quarter of the entire product of the world. Mr. Schwab expects that when hard times succeed the present prosperity the Steel Corporation will control probably 75 per cent. of the steel industry, because it is better

fitted to weather storms than the small independent concerns.

#### THE MANAGERS ARE YOUNG MEN.

"It is significant of the vitality of the new corporation that its managers are all men in the prime of life. The average age of the president and his cabinet is only forty-eight; the oldest member is fifty-five, and the youngest, President Schwab, but thirty-nine.

"It is a general though erroneous impression that when the Steel Corporation was organized all of the ten absorbed companies lost their identity, being merged in a single huge concern managed from New York City. But the United States Steel Corporation is rather a federation of independent companies, a combination of combinations, each with its own distinct government, officers, sphere of influence, and particular products. The Carnegie Steel Company, for instance, is still independent of the Federal Steel Company, and yet both are a part of the United States Steel Corporation, in the same way that Pennsylvania and Illinois, while separate States, each with its own governor, are part of the United States. The title, for instance, of A. J. Major is 'President of the American Bridge Company of the United States Steel Corporation.' The organizers here pursued the historic policy of the old Carnegie Steel Company. Mr. Carnegie encouraged friendly rivalries between his plants, spurring them on with rewards, and by firing the pride of accomplishment he succeeded surprisingly in adding to the efficiency of his force. For years a huge broom, the mark of honor, was shifted from stack to stack in the Carnegie mills as the record of the world was broken; and every man, from the manager down, gloried in the presence of that broom. So the various great companies of the Steel Corporation will be encouraged in rivalries. The United States Steel Corporation, owning practically all the stock in each subsidiary company, can assure harmony by electing such directors and officers as it chooses. But one company buys of or sells to another as formerly, and the bargains are driven just as shrewdly as ever, each president being keenly ambitious to make a good showing for his company. The disputes which naturally arise are settled by the executive committee, sitting as a sort of supreme court.

#### CONCENTRATION OF OFFICES.

"Formerly the main offices of many of the subsidiary companies were in New York City, but when the new corporation was organized President Schwab transplanted some of these offices to

the center, each of its own properties. For instance, the headquarters of the National Steel Company was removed to Pittsburgh under the wing of the Carnegie Company. 'Put the management within smell of the smoke of the furnaces,' says Mr. Schwab; 'that is the way to get results.' These changes in several instances were productive of picturesque incidents, typical of the energy of the new management. Instead of permitting officers and employees to straggle along to their new headquarters, the company chartered special trains, as when the headquarters of the Oliver Mining Company were moved from Pittsburgh to Duluth, and all the office employees, with the books and documents of the company, were sent flying to their destination.

"While each subsidiary company retains the entire management of its own manufacturing plants, it has been the policy of the new corporation to combine in great general departments those factors of production common to all the companies. For instance, most of the subsidiary companies owned their own iron-mines, their own coke-ovens, and controlled their own ships on the lakes, and each had a department to care for these interests. Now, the ore and transportation interests are gathered in one great department, the chief of which is James Gayley, first vice-president of the Steel Corporation, with offices in New York and Duluth; and the coke interests, the export department, the foreign offices in London, and certain branches of the sales departments are each grouped under a single head. By this method a single agency distributes iron ore, coal, and coke between the various plants as needed, avoiding cross-shippments and supplying plants always from the nearest sources, thereby saving freight charges.

#### NEW EFFICIENCY IN DISTRIBUTION.

"Much of the economy of production depends on the efficiency of distribution. Formerly serious delays resulted from the inability to obtain vessel tonnage at the right time, or to load the ships with the right kind of ore when wanted, for many companies, while owning plenty of one kind of ore, were compelled to purchase other kinds to make the proper mixtures. Under the new system, however, the splendid fleet of one hundred and fifteen vessels on the Great Lakes is all under the control of one man, Capt. A. B. Wolvin (fleet manager for Mr. Gayley), and the ore-distribution system is all under another chief. The ships can thus be directed by telegraph to the ore dock in Minnesota, Michigan, or Wisconsin, where each immediately secures a full load and carries it to the dock or mill where that particular kind of ore is most needed.

"Every plant of the corporation is connected by special telegraph wires, and many by telephone, with the central office in New York, as well as with Captain Wolvin's office in Duluth, so that the needs of each in the matter of ores, vessels, and so on can be instantly communicated. Suppose the works at Lorain, Ohio, need a load of some special kind of ore. Mr. Gayley's department knows the exact location of every boat in the fleet, and by reference to its charts it is found that a vessel full of the required ore is passing through the river at Detroit. A telegram is sent to the captain, and the vessel appears soon after at Lorain. Under the old system there might have been all manner of delays before the Lorain works could have secured this particular ore. Coke and coal are distributed much in the same manner by a central department.

#### THE NEW METHOD OF SELLING.

"In the matter of sales there is still wide latitude of independence because the products of the various companies are different, one company manufacturing bridges, another tubes, another sheet steel, another wire, another tin-plate, so that each can best sell its own products. But in cases where several companies produce the same thing—steel rails, for instance—they agree on a price and appoint the same agents throughout the country. The foreign business of all the

companies has been combined in one great office in London, under the direction of Millard Hunsicker. It may be said in passing that the corporation is planning the first really systematic effort ever made by Americans to capture foreign steel trade, our exportation of steel in the past having been somewhat spasmodic and rather for the purpose of disposing of a surplus product than with a view to secure a permanent foreign foothold. It is said that Mr. Morgan had this development in view when he bought the Leyland steamship line."

#### A GERMAN SUSPENSION RAILWAY.

THE principle of the overhead trolley rail for transporting heavy weights has been utilized by engineers for many years. A familiar illustration of it is to be seen daily on certain New York City streets in the apparatus employed in excavating for the rapid-transit subway. The first passenger railroad built on this principle was opened for traffic between the German towns of Barmen and Elberfeld early in the present year. The plans for this road were made by Eugen Langen, a German engineer at Cologne. In 1893 the municipalities of Barmen and Elberfeld deputed three German engineers to report upon the system devised by Langen. These engineers, after investigating carefully, came to a favorable decision, and the road was built.

In a brief description of the Barmen-Elberfeld suspension railway contributed by *Cassier's* for October by Mr. Ronald L. Pearce, it is stated that the preponderating impression on the observer is that of the massive V-shaped character of the girder design, "not beautiful, it must be admitted, but with the industrial character of the district through which it passes it is not seriously offensive, and in many ways to be preferred to smoky, noisy, steam locomotive surface transportation. To the people of the district the 'elektrische Schwebbahn' is a thing to be referred to and pointed out with pride."



THE BARMEN-ELBERFELD SUSPENSION RAILWAY.



In the little town of Vohwinkel, however, the flat-top V-girders have been abandoned in favor of an inverted U-shaped structure, so as to give a clearer space for street traffic underneath.

For the greater part of its length the railway runs immediately above the River Wupper. There are sharp curves on the line, but there is no oscillation of the cars when running around these. The engineers, when conducting experiments in connection with this point, placed vessels of water on the floors of the cars. When running at a high speed these became inclined considerably from the perpendicular, but not a drop of water was spilled.

"The carriages used on the line are built somewhat after American pattern, a corridor running down the center. In length they run to nearly forty feet, and in width to slightly over six feet. Fifty persons can be accommodated in each compartment, and thus each train, which ordinarily is composed of two cars, is capable of carrying about a hundred passengers. The weight of the two carriages—passengers and electric motors included—is about twenty-eight tons, making a carriage weight of about six hundred and eighteen pounds per passenger. The cost of the line amounted to only about £55,000 per mile.

"As implied above, electric power is used for the system, the current being supplied from the recently-built electrical works at Elberfeld. The road was built by the *Continentale Gesellschaft für Elektrische Unternehmungen* of Nürnberg."

A somewhat similar line, though purely experimental in character, was put in operation in 1886 at Greenville, N. J., by Mr. Leo Daft. A gradient of 6 per cent. and a curve of forty-five feet radius were included in the experimental track, on which considerable running was done.

#### THE STORY OF A GREAT FRIENDSHIP.

TO the second September number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. Ernest Daudet contributes a long and careful study of the Princess Lieven. The article is particularly important because the heirs of M. Guizot have placed at M. Daudet's disposal the Princess' unpublished correspondence with the French statesman. M. Daudet was placed under certain restrictions, the effect of which was to limit a good deal the quantity he was allowed to take from this great mass of correspondence, which will one day be given to the world probably in its entirety.

#### THE BEGINNINGS OF THE FRIENDSHIP.

The relations between the Princess and Guizot date from the winter of 1836. At a dinner at the Duc de Broglie's they found themselves placed

next to one another, and talked together for the first time. It would seem at first sight to have been a friendship based upon the satisfaction which each felt in explaining to the other the miseries of life! The Princess had lost both her children, she had no illusions about her married life, and the very brilliance of her career had created a void which she did not know how to fill. On his side Guizot, who had fallen from power some months before, had no reason to call himself happy; for he was disappointed in his political ambitions, was left for the second time a widower, and had to regret the recent transgression of a cherished son. The Princess was fifty-three years old, and Guizot was fifty. Brought together by the similarity of their misfortunes, and after having mourned to one another their isolation, there came to them the idea that perhaps, by the confidence of a true friendship, they might bring one another some consolation. The Princess seems to have urged this view with more warmth than Guizot, because, after all, she was more isolated than he was. Nevertheless, he was much touched, and he always recalled his pledge to her in these words: "You remember that the first word which really united us was, 'You shall not be any longer alone.'" The friendship had the important effect of withdrawing the Princess' ambitions from London and reconciling her to remain in Paris. She saw Guizot twice a day regularly, and this was so well known that visitors had the natural tact not to disturb her in the hours set apart for her friend. This was in 1837, and until his death in 1839 the Princess was troubled with eternal discussions with her husband. For instance, he kept their only remaining son with him in order that he might force her to return to Russia, and there were ignoble money disputes.

#### A TORTURED SOUL.

The occasional necessary absences of Guizot from Paris threw the Princess into a depth of misery which could only be assuaged by his return. The misery is expressed with extraordinary vehemence in her letters to him. They are the letters of a tormented, passionate soul thirsting for affection. In 1840 Guizot resumed the power which he was destined to retain up to the Revolution of February. His absences became less frequent. Every year he was in the habit of spending some months in the country with his mother and children, and in this filial and paternal love the Princess saw her great rival which disputed with her the empire over his heart. For example, she wrote to him in 1838, on the eve of his departure for London, "Ah, what a heavy unendurable time is coming

to me. I am overwhelmed beforehand. I long to weep twenty times a day. I am so deserted that it seems a year since I saw you. Where am I to find courage? Adieu, I go to read your letter over again, but to re-read it only brings fresh tears." Another time, in this same year of 1838, when she had to go to Baden on business, she failed one day to receive his daily letter, and so she bursts out: "What, no letter from you? In the name of Heaven, do not upset me so. I cannot endure it. It now seems to me that the greatest evil would be to remain for two days without any news of you. I think only of that ever since five o'clock yesterday, the hour of the post. I have been far in the mountains and the forests, and it was so fine—it would have been so fine with you. With you I should have had no need of anything or anybody, and what was passing in the world would be indifferent to me. And then I was so sad, so sad, so sad; you were so far off."

#### GUIZOT'S LETTERS.

Guizot endeavored to interest her in what interested himself. He tells her of his travels, and above all of his children. "My children," he says, "slept very well on the journey. They woke to ask me for sugar and cherries. They are now sleeping soundly for three-quarters of an hour, wearied with the journey and with their pleasure. They will wake up to-morrow singing and hopping about like birds. I should have liked to leave you one of my children. Ah! what vain desires." It must not be thought, however, that the Princess spent all the time when she was away from Guizot in weeping and wailing. She played a part in great affairs, and she lived in an atmosphere of politics and diplomacy. Guizot, become French ambassador in London, writes to her: "The English are far more subtle than people imagine, and singularly observant and inquisitive, while all the time they have the appearance of not looking at anything." And again he is invited to Windsor, and he writes: "Think of me in Windsor. There is not a corner of this castle and this park where I am not stopped. I have the suite in which there is a drawing-room facing the Long Walk. The grand canopy on the right of the chimney in the drawing-room of the Queen—that is where I have spent so many evenings by the side of George IV. and William IV. How pleased you will be with Windsor, but I do not envy you Ascot. That would make me die of boredom."

#### THE QUESTION OF MARRIAGE.

Not long after this letter the Princess came to London for a time, but Guizot's ambassadorship

terminated, and she returned to Paris. It was after this return to Paris that the question of marriage was mooted between the two. She could not, however, make up her mind to give up the title and name which had been so long hers, while Guizot had no use for a union which would have been, in view of her rank, in a sense morganatic, and so the project was abandoned almost as soon as it was suggested.

#### DEATH OF THE PRINCESS.

The Princess died in 1857, at the age of seventy-two. For some time before that her health had failed, but she had lost nothing of her intelligence, her wit, and the brightness of her heart. The story of her last hours is very touching. An hour after death her son Paul brought to M. Guizot a letter in pencil in which she had written: "I thank you for twenty years of affection and of happiness. Do not forget me. Adieu, adieu. Do not refuse my carriage in the evening." This mysterious allusion to her carriage was explained by her will, in which she left M. Guizot 8,000 francs and a carriage, for she had often said to him: "I do not regret that you are not rich—it pleases me, in fact, but I cannot resign myself to your not having a carriage!"

#### MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE AT PLAY.

IN *Harmsworth's Magazine* for October Mr. W. T. Stead contributes a character sketch of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. The modern millionaire, as Mr. Stead remarks, is not a typically happy man. But, he says, "with Mr. Carnegie it is altogether different. I do not remember any man, either rich or poor, whose face is so constantly irradiated with a happy, complacent smile. After all, whether we build in marble on a great estate, or make mud-pies in the street, the material does not make much difference to the enjoyment that you get out of the occupation, and probably we could hardly give Mr. Carnegie's temperament higher praise than to say that he enjoys the building of shooting lodges and the making of roads with as keen a zest as the street urchins feel in damming a gutter or turning cart-wheels in the roadway."

Mr. Carnegie seems never to do anything except he does it well. "He writes seldom, but he has never published an article which was not a model of lucidity, free from all affectation or any attempt at fine writing." Mr. Morley is his favorite modern man of letters; but his philosopher is Herbert Spencer. Speaking of Mr. Carnegie's mountainous correspondence, Mr. Stead says:

"Mr. Carnegie is almost as sparing in his let-

ters as Mr. Rhodes. There descends upon Skibo Castle from all parts of the world a daily deluge of hundreds of epistles, from all sorts and conditions of men and women, propounding all manner of methods by which, in their opinion, the Carnegie millions might be utilized for the benefit of the world in general, and usually for the benefit of the letter-writer in particular. Of these hundreds of letters Mr. Carnegie does not see tens."

Of Mr. Carnegie's relations to his tenantry Mr. Stead gives a pleasant picture:

"He is among his retainers a man among men. To all the rest of the world he is the owner of the modern Fortunatus' purse, but to them he is simply Andrew Carnegie, who is always in and out among them, pottering on about this thing and that thing, keenly interested in all that is going on around him, and always ready to second any of the many benevolent wishes of 'Madam,' his wife."

"Madam," as Mr. Carnegie calls his wife and the mother of "Little Missy," his only child, is about as little known as is possible in the case of the wife of so well known a man. Mr. Stead says:

"'Nothing,' Mrs. Carnegie told me, 'has ever been written about me, even in the American press,' and she sincerely hoped that nothing ever would be, either in America or here. 'All that you can say of me, if you want to say anything,' she said, laughing, 'is that I am the unknown wife of a very well-known man.' 'But you must add,' said Mr. Carnegie, as he overheard her remark, 'that she is, nevertheless, the power behind the throne.'"

#### "BEHIND THE SCENES" ON THE FRENCH STAGE.

M. D'AVENEL continues, in the first September number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, his interesting series of papers on the mechanism of the theater. This time he deals with *mise en scène*, and the actors and actresses. M. d'Avenel puts very clearly the extent to which the dramatist is handicapped by the technical conditions of scenery and so on, which he well describes as at once a materialization of the ideal and an idealization of matter.

#### STAGE CONVENTIONS.

It is curious to reflect how much the dramatist depends upon the tacit allowances which the public are so much in the habit of making that they have become unconscious. However violent may be the storm, for instance, the cardboard trees remain motionless, and the hut of the virtuous charcoal-burner is every bit as large as the king's

palace in the next act. Nor is it perhaps fully realized how much a dramatic effect depends upon, and is, indeed, the direct fruit of, an unwearied attention to small details. M. Sardou is, of course, the great example of this, in that he knows exactly where every one of his puppets ought to be at a given moment, and is able for that reason to control a rehearsal as perhaps no other living dramatist can do, unless it be Mr. W. S. Gilbert. M. d'Avenel goes on to trace the steps which intervene between the written play and the public presentation of it. The actors and actresses make their first acquaintance with the piece which they are going to represent, at the formal reading. The author himself generally reads, and it is by all accounts a very trying ordeal for him. The different parts are then allotted, and give rise to the usual mingled delight and indignation, according to the length of each part. The author is generally, in the case of a new piece, the one to allot the parts, while in the case of a stock piece the manager does it.

#### AN OVERCROWDED PROFESSION.

There is no lack of choice, as a rule, for the Comédie Française has a staff of seventy-seven actors and actresses, while theaters like the Palais Royal, the Vaudeville, and the Nouveautés have each about thirty people available. After the reading comes the collation of the different parts, and the correction of errors made by the copyists.

M. d'Avenel then describes the remarkable career of M. Antoine, of the Théâtre Libre, and discusses the influence which he had upon the French drama. Although he had the reputation—and, to a great extent, deservedly—of a revolutionary, it must not be forgotten that his mind was essentially that of the bureaucrat, and in many respects he was in his methods thoroughly conservative. In his reforms, however, he was actually helped by his straitened circumstances; they forced him to do everything himself, and only permitted him to employ young actors and actresses. Artists of established reputation would have flatly refused to carry out his ideas. One of his great reforms was not to begin rehearsals with a bare stage, but to have the stage furnished pretty much as it would be on the opening night. He cleared away also a great mass of old traditions, handed down from the classic stage, and he even scandalized Paris by introducing a telephone in "Francillon" at the Comédie Française.

#### SALARIES.

Turning to the operatic stage, M. d'Avenel gives some interesting facts about the salaries of the performers. Mondory, the great tragedian

of the time of Richelieu, was paid about \$1,500 a year, making allowance for the different value of money then and now. At the end of the reign of Louis XIV. the first tenor of the Opera received about \$1,200 a year, while at the Revolution the first cantatrice at the Opera was paid as much as \$3,600 a year. Of course, salaries have greatly risen since then, and have increased still more in the last twenty-five years of the nineteenth century. Thus the first bass of the Opera draws \$18,000, as compared with \$14,000 which his predecessor had in 1880, and the first tenor has \$30,000 a year. These salaries compare favorably with the \$8,000 a year which Talma had under the First Empire. Frederic Lemaître, when he appeared in "Don César de Bazan," received \$3,600. Salaries of \$15 and \$25 a day are now fairly common, and M. d'Avenel quotes the case of a good actor in farces who is paid \$16,000 a year, although he is no better than his father, who only received \$2,800 a year thirty years ago. It is at the Théâtre Française that the great artists are less well paid. The maximum of a *sociétaire* is about \$7,500 a year; but, of course, the prestige of the great house of Molière is largely a compensation.

#### THE CARLYLES AND THEIR HOUSEMAID.

THE *Critic* for October publishes several letters which Mrs. Carlyle addressed in the last year of her life to a servant whom she was engaging as housemaid. The housemaid in question, Mrs. Broadfoot, was in the service of the Carlyles at the time of Mrs. Carlyle's death. Among the visitors whom she remembered admitting to the house were Ruskin, Froude, Tyn-dall, Foster, Darwin, Huxley, and Tennyson. Mrs. Carlyle's letters are long and brightly written. Very few ladies nowadays would write such screeds to their housemaids. We quote one rather amusing passage in which Mrs. Carlyle gives her maid directions for the proper treatment of the cat in case Mr. Carlyle should be home before his wife:

"I still *hope* he may not come till I myself am home first! But—if he should—there is one thing that you must attend to, and which you would not think of without being told!—*that cat!*—I wish she were dead! But I can't shorten her days, because—you see—my poor dear wee dog liked her! Well! there she is—and as long as she attends Mr. C. at his meals (she doesn't care a snuff of tobacco for him at any other times!) so long will Mr. C. continue to give her bits of meat, and driblets of milk, to the ruination of the carpets and hearthrugs! I have over and over again pointed out to him the stains

she has made—but he won't believe them *her* doing! And the dining-room carpet was so old and ugly that it wasn't worth rows with one's husband about! Now, however, that nice new cloth must be protected against the cat-abuse. So what I wish is that you would shut up the creature when Mr. C. has breakfast, or dinner, or tea. And if he remarks on her absence, say it was my express desire. He has no idea what a selfish, immoral, improper beast she is, nor what mischief she does to the carpets."

#### CARLYLE'S RELATIONS WITH THE SERVANTS.

Carlyle's popularity with his domestics is attested in the following paragraph:

"I could have lived with him all my days, and it always makes me angry when I read, as I sometimes do, that he was 'bad tempered' and 'gey ill to get on with.' He was the very reverse in my opinion. I never would have left him when I did had I not been going to get married. I always remember his parting words to me: 'Jessie, I don't know your intended husband, but if he's as good as you are you will do well. I never have been served as I have been by you, and I will miss you.' I took a great pride in attending on him at all times, and studying his wants and wishes. It was ever one of my duties to rush out at once and 'move on' all street organs and things of that kind. Many a time in the morning before he rose I used to fill his pipe (the short clay one he used in his bedroom) for him, and strike the match to light it. I always cut up his tobacco (he used it in flat cakes) and kept his tin box regularly supplied. He always was so grateful for these little services."

In confirmation of this the writer of the article says:

"All the servants at Cheyne Row were very fond of Carlyle, and ready to do their very best for him. Mr. Alexander Carlyle observed that himself during the two or three years he lived there; and his wife, who was with her uncle thirteen years, noticed the same thing."

#### THE ROMANCE OF CHRISTMAS ISLAND.

IN *McClure's Magazine* for November, Mr. S. B. Rand gives a remarkable, true story of the recent discovery of a veritable Treasure Island in the Pacific. For three hundred years vessels had been passing up and down the Indian Ocean and sighting Christmas Island, about two hundred and twenty miles due south of the western tip of Java, the nearest land, without noting anything about the lonely spot. About once a century some captain mentioned the island in his report. In the latter part of the nine-



teenth century some scientists became interested in the curious depth of the water about the lonely bit of land. They found that the shore of the island was, in fact, the side of an enormous submarine mountain; that when they let their lines down even near the land there was no bottom, so far as ordinary soundings were concerned; and that two miles away the water had a depth of over six thousand feet. To the north the bottom of the sea was nearly four miles below the summit of Christmas Island, and to the south almost as much. In other words, if the water should suddenly recede, Christmas Island would loom up from the sea bottom around it much higher than any mountain known to man, and inaccessibly steep.

#### THE VOYAGE OF THE "CHALLENGER."

All of this evidence of a great new sea mountain came to the hands of the British scientists who made the famous expedition in the *Challenger*, and the chief of these was Sir John Murray of Edinburgh, Scotland. In December of 1886 Captain Maclear, of the surveying-ship *Flying Fish*, visited Christmas Island and got a party ashore after tying the ship up to a tree on the land. Multitudes of birds swarmed about the coasts, so unaccustomed to the presence of man that they allowed themselves to be picked up from the ground or from the trees. In the interior a virgin forest covered the whole island, with strange birds and rodents. There were other visitors in 1887 and 1888, and finally Sir John Murray obtained a lease of the island from the British Government and is now developing its resources, chief of which is the phosphate deposits.

#### THE INHABITANTS TO-DAY.

"To-day Christmas Island is populated with men, and ships anchor familiarly in Flying-Fish Cove. Up the cliff which once barred the way of the stoutest explorers runs a tramway—a tramway in which a car of loaded phosphate running down propels the empty car going back. Substantial houses have been built, roads constructed, wells dug, and the new residents are surrounding themselves with comforts. Not only has man found there an abiding place, but the plants and trees and several of the animals of civilization are also taking root in the new paradise. Coffee, cocoanut-palms, sugar-cane and bananas, pumpkins, tobacco, corn, the date-palm, pomegranate, nutmeg, and bamboo have been made to flourish with great luxuriance on this virgin soil. Dogs have been introduced to wage war on the rats, which they have done with success, and a few goats, pigs, and fowls have also been imported.

#### AN IDEAL CLIMATE.

"Unlike many tropical regions, Christmas Island has a nearly ideal climate, such a climate as one dreams about and rarely finds. Most of the year the weather is much like that of a dry, hot English summer, though tempered nearly always by the steady tradewinds from the south-east, which are generally cool and always pure, having blown over miles of open sea. The temperature varies only a little during the year, often less than 20° Fahr. The average daily maximum is 84° Fahr., the minimum 75° Fahr. The island being high, and devoid of swampy places, and never having been contaminated by the filth of human habitation, it is practically free from all diseases, and the present inhabitants are astonishingly healthy. Rain falls only in the winter, with the exception of an occasional shower in the higher parts of the island during summer nights. Occasionally the wind shifts around into the northeast, and there is a terrific storm which beats into Flying-Fish Cove with much violence, sometimes destroying the barges employed in loading the phosphate. During these storms many birds of passage, moths, butterflies, and dragon-flies are driven ashore in an exhausted condition.

#### HOW ANIMALS AND PLANTS GOT TO THE ISLAND.

But, strangely, few of these adventurers ever survive; they succumb to the ravages of the native rats, crabs, and birds. This curious freak of the northern winds suggests to science the method by which Christmas Island was originally clad with vegetation and populated with animals. Seeds were blown thither by the winds; the original rats may have come upon logs, roots, and vegetation torn away from other coasts and floated there in the storms. The sea-birds, of course, found this solitary spot a most congenial home, and it is Sir John Murray's theory that the extensive phosphate fields have resulted from the deposits of innumerable sea-birds when the island was only a few feet above the level of the sea, these deposits having changed the coral formation (carbonate of lime) into phosphate of lime.

#### A PRACTICAL ACHIEVEMENT OF SCIENCE.

"Thus through the persevering interest of the scientist, the British flag flies over a new possession, and the world at large has been enriched by a hitherto-unknown store of phosphate which will assist in making fertile thousands of farms in every part of the world, thereby increasing the production of human food. Sir John Murray is fond of using this as an answer to those practical ones who see no sense in spending money for great scientific expeditions."

### THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SKULL-MEASUREMENTS.

A STUDY of human and animal relationships as shown by the skull is given in the last number of the *Verhandlung des Naturhistorisch-Medicinischen Vereins zu Heidelberg* by Dr. Ludwig Wilser.

Two problems of anthropology are of fundamental significance—the question of the descent of man and his relationship to other forms of life, and the question of the place of origin, with the mode of distribution of the chief human races.

To answer the first question requires a knowledge of the gradual development of life on the earth from the simplest to the most complex forms, with the closest comparison between human and animal characteristics.

For the second question—the determination of the connecting bridge between the prehistoric and the historic—the mental and physical development of different human races must be weighed against each other; and here the size and shape of the skull, as a constant inherited race-mark, plays a most important rôle, since the brain, the seat of mental activity, is confined in it, and is limited in its development by the skull. The importance of measurements of the skull was first noticed about the end of the eighteenth century, when it was observed that the opening in the skull through which the spinal cord passes to the brain was much farther forward in higher vertebrates than in the lower ones, followed by the observation that it was farther forward in white people than in negroes.

Attention became directed more and more to comparisons of this sort, and it is now recognized that such measurements are of value in tracing the progress of evolution.

The famous facial angle was established as a race characteristic and index of intelligence. It is formed by the intersection of a line drawn from the middle of the forehead to the edge of the upper jaw, with another line extending from the cavity of the ear through the floor of the nasal cavity. Evidently this angle must be greater the more the forehead is developed and the less prominent the jaws are, so that it may be used for the distinction of lower from higher animals, or as a point of difference between races of different degrees of intelligence. It is very slight in reptiles and birds; it measures about 20° in the dog; in the gorilla, 40°; in negro, 70°–75°; in the Makoi of South Africa, 64°; in Mongolians, 75°–80°; in Australians, 85°, while Caucasians average 95°. It is worthy of note that from the earliest times the straight, almost perpendicular facial line has been characteristic of the noblest races of mankind, and has been

correlated with culture. The Greek sculptors adopted an ideal facial angle of 100°.

### RELATION OF BRAIN TO SKULL.

The capacity of the skull limits the size of the brain, and in a general way may be taken as an index of relative mental development. The capacity may be determined by filling it with sand or shot and measuring the quantity used. It has been shown in this way that the average cranial capacity of white races is 1,500 c.c., and of Australian negroes about 1,200 c.c. In general, the cranial capacity of the dark races is about one-tenth less than that of whites. Indicating the capacity of the European skull by 100, the relations for other races would be indicated by 93 for Mongolians, 91 for Malays, 88 for negroes and Indians, and 80 for Hottentots and Australians.

Retzius believed that the races are distinguished most clearly by the form of the skull, and upon that based a division of the human race into two classes—those with long heads, dolichocephalous, and those with round heads, brachycephalous. Comparison of the skulls of natives of the islands shows interesting relationships between them. The peoples of England, Ireland, Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily show long skulls, and give evidence that this form is indigenous to Europe. The writer states that in Germany the index of the skull has become about ten units greater within the last century and a half, and that hair and eyes are becoming darker, indicating a race change the causes of which form one of the most interesting questions in ethnography.

The skull may be taken as the most dependable race-mark, not being directly responsive to external influences, like the skin, etc., although it must be admitted that nothing is invariable. The round head of the bulldog and the long, narrow head of the greyhound may be traced back to a common ancestral form. All human beings must be descended from a common ancestral race; the question is, how far back the race differences as they now exist can be traced.

### THE ANTHROPOID APES OF JAVA.

IN the last of the delightful series of letters on Insulinde,\* which Ernst Haeckel, the eminent evolutionist, contributes to the *Deutsche Rundschau* for September, he gives a short sketch of the gibbon (*Hylobates*), the more widely spread though less known of the two species of Asiatic

\* The poetic name bestowed upon the Indian Archipelago by "Multatuli," the Dutch political writer and idealist Eduard Douwes Dekker, author of the famous didactic novel "Max Havelaar."

anthropoid apes still extant in the islands of the Indian Archipelago, the other species being the orang-utan (*Satyrus orang*), which is now confined to Borneo and Sumatra. These two species, together with their African congeners, the chimpanzee and the gorilla, so closely resemble man in their entire organization that no scientist now entertains the least doubt as to the blood-relationship between them. As Professor Haeckel says: "The same 200 bones, arranged and combined in the same way, form our skeleton; the same 300 muscles make possible our movements; the same hair covers our skin, and the same groups of ganglia cells are combined in the intricate convolutions of our brain; the same heart with its four compartments pumps the blood through our body; the same set of 32 teeth in the same arrangement forms our organ of mastication. The anatomical difference between man and the anthropoid apes consists merely in minor differences in the shape and size of the several corresponding parts consequent upon adaptation to the dissimilar modes of living between man and ape, such differences being also found among the members of the human family, and between the two sexes. The genealogic oneness of a primal stock having been proved by comparative anatomy and paleontology, it follows that all men, monkeys, and anthropoid apes are descended from one common original stock long since extinct."

#### PROFESSOR HAECKEL'S "OA."

In view of the importance of the foregoing proposition, Haeckel was especially interested in studying the Asiatic anthropoids, and particularly a gibbon that had been presented to him. The natives call it "Oa," after its characteristic cry. The small animal, when standing upright, is about three feet high, having, on the whole, the figure of a delicate child of six, except that the head is in proportion much smaller, the body more slender, the legs shorter, and the arms much longer. Its body is nearly covered with a light gray, woolly, soft fur, the naked portions—the ears, palms, and soles—being black, as well as the small round face. A white beard framing the face lends to it a peculiar expression. The face of the "Oa" resembles the human face much more closely than does that of the orang, the lower jaw being much less prominent, and the angle of the face more than sixty degrees.

Haeckel's little "Oa" showed many human characteristics. It was jealous in its friendships; loved to be bathed and petted; drank out of glasses and cups as a child; used its hands in eating its boiled rice and fruit as the Malays do; peeled its pisang and oranges as we do, and had a horror of spiders and crabs.

#### LANGUAGE OF THE "OA."

The speech of these anthropoids, says Haeckel, "although not containing many different sounds, is yet so expressively modulated as regards pitch, force, and repetitions of the syllables, and so well supplemented by gestures and facial expression, that the close observer can form definite conclusions as to their thoughts, wishes, and feelings. Thus my little companion uttered his common cry 'Oa' in such various ways that I could guess at quite a number of different thoughts and feelings. When he was comfortably nestling in the arms of his little Malayan girl friend his soft 'Oa' sounded almost like the purring of a cat; when he performed his gymnastics his loud 'Oa' rang out jubilant; when he demanded food, it was peremptory, and when strange visitors came, mistrustfully questioning. He even held soliloquies, sitting quietly on top of his box, uttering from time to time a low-sighing 'Oa, Oa,' as if he were reflecting on the hard fate of his captivity, or mourning the cruelty and folly of his high-born cousins, the friendly brown Malays and the uncanny white Europeans."

#### EDUCATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE whole country is interested in the work of the American teachers who went to the Philippines last summer to take up the difficult task of organizing and conducting the instruction of Filipino children in accordance with American school methods.

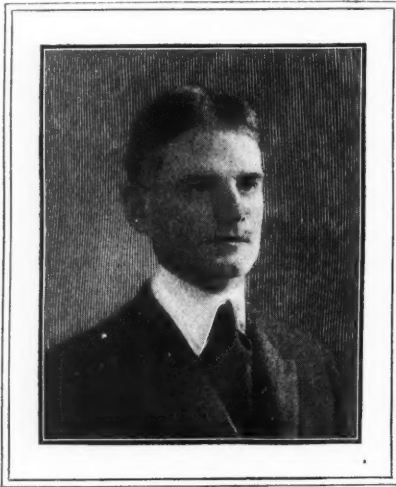
The precise nature of the work to be assigned to these teachers on their arrival in the archipelago has not been generally understood. We are indebted to Mr. Frederick W. Nash, of the Philippine Department of Public Instruction, for a full and authoritative account of what has been done thus far in the way of organizing the Philippine schools, and for a summary of what remains to be done. Mr. Nash's statement appears in the October number of the *Educational Review*.

One of the chief hindrances to the establishment of a public-school system in the islands is the lack of a common language. Contrary to a very general impression in this country, only a small portion of the population speak Spanish, and the use of a Spanish-English text-book is therefore limited. It is Superintendent Atkinson's plan to conduct all purely primary instruction in the English language from the first, using illustrated texts, object lessons, and similar helps.

The following plan of instruction has been outlined:

"A school year of ten months with four hours' elementary instruction for children and one

hour's normal English instruction for the native teachers in each school day. The subjects to be taught are the English language, arithmetic, geography, history of the United States, history of the Philippines, general history, penmanship, bookkeeping, physiology, civil government, na-



PROF. FRED. W. ATKINSON.

(Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Philippines.)

ture studies, and music. The English language instruction will be largely supplemented by the use of elementary English readings and composition work.

"In addition to the instruction during the regular school year, a four-weeks' normal school session will be conducted for Filipino teachers at the capital of each province in the annual vacation period, and the American teachers will be detailed and required to do work in these vacation sessions without additional pay. Night schools for adults will also be conducted in the larger towns throughout the school year, but the teachers serving therein will receive extra compensation.

"As soon as a large number of American teachers are on the ground and the machinery for elementary instruction is fairly in operation, a high-school will be established at the chief town of each province, and later colleges and a university will be planned; but at present the organization of the elementary system and the establishment of the normal, agricultural, and manual-training schools provided for in the edu-

cational bill demand the entire attention of the department.

"One of the characteristics of Philippine education in the past has been its neglect of girls, it having been deemed sufficient if they were able to read the catechism and prayer-book. Superintendent Atkinson proposes to establish a school for girls wherever there is one for boys, either in a building near the boys' school, or under the same roof, but with separate playgrounds and entrances, since co-education is not desired by these peoples, nor is it deemed desirable for them at present.

"A compulsory school law is now being considered and will probably be enacted as soon as practicable. The Filipinos themselves desire such a law, and there is no reason to believe that it would not be successful in some parts of the archipelago at the present time."

#### GROUND FOR ENCOURAGEMENT.

In spite of the drawbacks—among which Mr. Nash mentions the disturbed condition of the country, the lack of adequate funds, and the hesitation on the part of the Filipinos to take an initiative—there are not a few hopeful signs in the situation. For one thing, much progress has been made in the study of the English language. The following facts are significant:

"Of the six hundred Filipino teachers who attended the preliminary term of the Manila normal school, representing twenty-three provinces and islands of the archipelago, it was found that fully 10 per cent. could speak English quite well, and the majority of the remainder were able to understand instruction in geography, history, drawing, and manual-training when given in the English language. This is a remarkable showing, considering the very limited instruction these teachers have been able to secure.

"The Filipino child exhibits a capability for acquiring languages and a genius for writing, drawing, and the lesser mechanical arts. The handwriting of the average Filipino schoolboy will excel in both style and neatness that of the average American schoolboy of the same age. However, it is observed that the mental powers of Filipino children seem to diminish as they grow older, while those of the American child grow stronger and clearer to the point of physical maturity and beyond. Experience alone will demonstrate how far these peoples will admit of Anglo-Saxon culture, and the experiment will be watched with interest the world over."



## THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

### HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

"HARPER'S MAGAZINE" for November is resplendent with colored and tinted illustrations for the several bright fiction contributions in the issue. Prof. Charles C. Nutting, in a description of "The Bottom of the Sea," attempts to give some idea of the actual marine flora and fauna at great depths—and the scenes that Captain Nemo would really be confronted with if a *Nautilus* were actually in working order. The most curious part of Professor Nutting's article is his account of the methods by which fishes secure light at great depths. The *Albatross* captured a shark at 1,360 fathoms, or about a mile and a quarter, which emitted from the entire surface of the body a vivid and greenish phosphorescent gleam. Numbers of other fishes are fitted with phosphorescent apparatus to secure their food at these great depths. Some that live near the bottom are provided with a dorsal rod, which is hinged so that its tip can be hung immediately above or in front of the voracious mouth. At the end of this rod is a bait that is luminous, showing that the most recent development of piscatorial art has been used by the fishes of the deep sea as a regular professional device.

### A STORY OF DISRAELI AND GLADSTONE.

A very pleasant contribution to this number is "The Confessions of a Caricaturist," by Harry Furniss, the famous contributor to *Punch*. Mr. Furniss tells a most remarkable story of Disraeli and Gladstone in Parliamentary debate. Disraeli quoted from a recent speech made by his rival. Mr. Gladstone started up and exclaimed that he never said such a thing in his life. Disraeli became silent; several seconds went by, a minute, two minutes, three minutes; then "the most remarkable silence which the House had ever experienced within living memory was broken as the Tory leader began slowly once more to speak. 'Mr. Chairman,' he said, 'and gentlemen'—and then word for word he repeated the whole speech of Mr. Gladstone from which he had made his quotation, duly introducing the particular passage which the Liberal leader had denied. Then he paused and looked across at his rival. The challenge was not to be avoided, and Mr. Gladstone bowed—he would have raised his hat did he wear one in the House—which, in the phraseology of the ring, was equivalent to throwing up the sponge."

Aside from the many short stories, this issue of *Harper's* has essays by Lucy C. Bull on "Women in Emotional Expression," by Dr. Daniel Quinn on "Athenian Conceptions of the Future Life," Dr. Woodrow Wilson's chapters in his short history of the United States, in which he continues the War for Independence, and a charmingly illustrated nature essay, "A Winter Ramble," by S. Hartmann.

### THE CENTURY.

THE November *Century* is notable for luxurious illustrations, many of them in tint and color. Prof. W. P. Trent, of Columbia University, contributes a careful "Retrospect of American Humor," beginning with an anonymous poem, "New England's Annoyances" of 1680, and bringing the subject down to the

present day of Mark Twain, Frank Stockton, Bret Harte, Joel Chandler Harris, and James Whitcomb Riley. Professor Trent inclines to the opinion that as a whimsical, witty genius Artemus Ward has had no equal in America, though in the field of broad, hearty humor such a prominent place could not be assigned to him.

### THE SANTOS-DUMONT BALLOON EXPERIMENTS.

The *Century* is one of four November magazines in America that publishes elaborate illustrated accounts of the balloon exploits of M. Santos-Dumont. This account is by Sterling Heilig, and is published with the knowledge and consent of the balloonist. The latter refuses to write on his specialty because he considers his ballooning in the experimental period, and does not want to be drawn into controversies. Mr. Heilig has interviewed him thoroughly.

### MR. HOUGH'S "THE SETTLEMENT OF THE WEST."

A remarkably interesting contribution is "The Settlement of the West: A Study in Transportation," by Mr. Emerson Hough, illustrated with pictures by Frederic Remington. Mr. Hough is well known as a writer on Western subjects, especially as the author of "The Story of the Cowboy." He brings a sympathy and understanding of early Western conditions and problems which are thorough and rare. Mr. Hough's present aim is to explain the development of the great Western Empire through the transportation factor which so largely governed that development. This first chapter he heads "The Pathway of the Waters."

### PROTECT THE PRESIDENT.

Dr. J. M. Buckley writes on "The Assassination of Kings and Presidents," reciting the most famous instances of history, giving precedence to Mr. McKinley's fate. Dr. Buckley thinks the success of the assassination on theory is liable to cause the epidemic to spread. The President hereafter must be actually—not, as at Buffalo, nominally—guarded. When the genial custom rose for the President to give receptions to the public, and to offer his hand fearlessly to every one who might come, the population was comparatively homogeneous, and there was no theory of regicide without personal malice.

### SCRIBNER'S.

"SCRIBNER'S" for November opens with Mr. Nelson Lloyd's description of life "Among the Dunkers," beautifully illustrated by G. W. Peters. The literary feature of the number is the beginning of a new serial story by F. Hopkinson Smith, "The Fortunes of Oliver Horn," the scene laid in Virginia, and with the accompaniment of that environment. President Roosevelt's feats "With the Cougar Hounds" are continued in another chapter thrilling to the heart of the sportsman, and there is the seventh chapter of Mr. Henry Norman's "Russia of To-day."

### OUR NEW ARMY.

Gen. F. V. Greene reaches the conclusion of his history of the United States army with an account of the new military organization. He thinks that under the

new organization the army is better adapted to our needs than it has been at any previous period of our history; "and as soon as the new officers have become imbued with the army traditions, and the new recruits have acquired the thorough instruction which they will surely receive, the new and larger army of 77,000 men will attain that perfection of discipline, marksmanship, drill, and, above all, devotion to duty, which characterized the smaller army of 25,000 men in 1898—and there is no higher standard."

Mr. Frederick Palmer gives a sketch of Marquis Ito, "The Great Man of Japan," who has "bridged, with his own span of life, the chasm between the Japan of ornate armor, queues, utter exclusiveness, and two-sworded men and the Japan of to-day."

#### THE COSMOPOLITAN.

IN the November *Cosmopolitan* Mr. Frank Moss writes on misgovernment and corruption in New York City. He says the rulers of New York have reduced profitable misgovernment to a science, and have made popular and representative government a mere form and pretence. He says that the government of New York City to-day is the most dishonest and corrupt in the world—"a democracy which continues the forms of popular selection and accountability, but which has killed the spirit." Mr. Moss goes into the various counts against Tammany with considerable detail. He considers the one terrible weakness in the physical armament of Tammany the loss of the district-attorney, "and we understand that they are ready to spend \$3,000,000 to recapture that office."

The editor of the *Cosmopolitan* announces the beginning of a life of Theodore Roosevelt to run serially in the magazine, and there is an introduction from Mr. John Brisben Walker himself. He considers the two dangers standing in the way of the most successful administration the country has ever seen, to be: "First, temptation from ambition—all other kinds of temptation are impossible for Mr. Roosevelt; second, danger from lack of sufficient mental stamina to resist the eternal breaking of the political waves which roll down upon the Executive Mansion." Mr. Walker considers Mr. Roosevelt the most interesting man now holding high office in either Europe or America. In Roosevelt we have the first example of the ideal which was in the minds of the founders of our form of government—the man born with all the advantages of comfortable position and excellent family conditions, who, after being carefully educated, gives himself in all sincerity to the best interests of the Republic.

Mr. Edmund Gosse contributes an essay on "The Isolation of the Anglo-Saxon Mind." He thinks the chasm between French and Anglo-Saxon ideals is growing. In England and America he says we still think it proper to know something of the French mind, but we disapprove of it; while the German mind we neither approve nor disapprove, but are cheerfully willing to remain perfectly ignorant.

#### MCCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

THE opening article in *McClure's* for November is by Mr. Ray Stannard Baker, "What the United States Steel Corporation Really Is, and How It Works." This we have reviewed in the department of "Leading Articles of the Month," as well as the article by S. B. Rand entitled "The Romance of Christmas Island."

Prominent among the contributions in this number is a character sketch of President Theodore Roosevelt by Mr. William Allen White, author of the striking character sketches of Bryan, Hanna, and Croker published in this same magazine. Mr. White says the President is a "rugged, virile, honest, cheerful, clear-minded man, with great strength for hard work; young, vigorous, and brave, flinging himself into his life-work with rejoicing, as a strong man runs a race." Mr. White thinks that President Roosevelt may have to learn the art of fencing, which Mr. McKinley knew so well, to adopt the commercial treaties which will affect industrial conditions of the country almost as seriously as an entirely new tariff bill. "If he tries to learn it he will learn it well, despite his training."

"When Roosevelt said that he would follow McKinley's policy, it is foolish to presume that Roosevelt meant to give a servile imitation of McKinley. The new President will accept the McKinley legacy of unfinished work, but every unsolved problem will have to pass muster at the court of Roosevelt's personal conviction, and in forming this conviction the new President will show an almost unknown side of his character to the country."

#### EIGHTY MILES AN HOUR BY AUTOMOBILE.

Mr. Walter Wellman gives an account of the automobile race from Paris to Berlin, under the title "Faster Than the Express Train." The picture of the triumphant Fournier in his queer costume, flying recklessly along the road, is a most dramatic one. Mr. Wellman says that of the machines engaged in the contest thirty cost from \$5,000 to \$8,000 each, and fifty more from \$3,000 to \$5,000. The whole trip was made at the rate of 43.66 miles per hour, the distance being 745 miles. Fournier had surpassed this in the Paris-Bordeaux race, when he averaged 56.48 miles per hour, but the distance was only 346 miles. His automobile was a monster machine of 60 horse-power. Mr. Wellman says the winner reached on favorable pieces of the road the astonishing rate of 80 miles an hour.

"Eighty miles an hour! Can you understand what that means? A mile in 45 seconds. One hundred and seventeen feet in one second. While traveling on a fast railway train take out your watch and time the seconds from one mile-post to another. You will rarely find the number 55. The fastest single mile ever made by a locomotive, so far as is known, was in 32 seconds, and that on the best of steel tracks with a sharp downgrade. But here is a mile in 45 seconds upon a country road. Imagine yourself in the seat with Fournier or Antony. At 40 miles an hour your eyes, if unprotected by goggles, weep like Niobe, and the tears, instead of coursing down your cheeks, run back upon your temples. At 50 miles an hour unprotected eyes go blind. At 60 miles an hour a pebble in the path may cause the great racer to leap like a panther. At 70 miles an hour one cannot hold to his seat without seizing and gripping something. At 80 miles an hour only the hardest of chaffeurs, like Fournier, can keep breath in body without the use of a face-mask that covers nostrils and mouth.

"At 80 miles an hour you travel the length of an American passenger train while turning your head for the swiftest sort of glance at the fleeting landscape. If you were traversing Broadway at that speed, and lifted your hat to a lady at Thirty-fourth Street, you would put it back on your head at Thirty-eighth. You

would cross twenty-seven intersecting streets in one minute. At 80 miles an hour one would travel from New York to Chicago in eleven and a half hours."

#### THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

IN the November *Ladies' Home Journal* Mr. H. R. Palmer tells "Where the President's Turkey Comes From." Mr. Horace Vose, of Westerley, R. I., is the successful dealer in Rhode Island turkeys who sends a remarkable bird every year to the White House at Thanksgiving and at Christmas time. Mr. Vose does not raise turkeys himself, but contracts with the farmers over a considerable area of the rugged pastures of the Narragansett region, which seems particularly salubrious for the turkey kind, taking the entire flocks of the breeders. Mr. Vose sends turkeys to Europe, and even to South America. He has been supplying the White House on Thanksgiving occasions ever since 1873, when a 36-pounder was sent to President Grant.

Edith K. Swain describes "Some Thrilling Ascents I Have Made." The writer is possessed with an ambition to mount every possible height, and she numbers the dangerous Strasburg spire, the Leaning Tower of Pisa, Bologna's towers, St. Peter's dome, and the Gibraltar rock among her numerous achievements.

In Mr. Cleveland Moffett's readable sketch of Ira D. Sankey, "A Voice Heard Around the World," there are some striking illustrations of the revivalist singing on various sacred spots in the Holy Land, as well as in the crowded gatherings in his own country. Mr. Moffett says Mr. Sankey's splendid voice, two octaves of clear, sympathetic tones in the baritone range, and his admirably distinct articulation are as perfect to-day in his sixtieth year as they were twenty-five years ago.

#### FRANK LESLIE'S.

"FRANK LESLIE'S" for November is a special twenty fifth anniversary number, an enlarged issue with many unusual features of colored and other illustrations. Aside from the fiction and verse, the most noticeable contributions are Fridtjof Nansen's "The Race for the Poles," in which he discusses the pending enterprises in Arctic and Antarctic exploration; "The Blue Laws of Connecticut," by Burten J. Hendrick; "How Tammany Wins," by Louis J. Lang; "The Realm of Cotton," by T. C. Smith; and "The Great Automobile Race from Paris to Berlin," by Sterling Heilig.

#### OUTING.

THE opening article in the November *Outing* is on "The King's Horses," by Mr. Edward Spencer, who tells of Edward VII. of England as a breeder and owner of thoroughbreds. Mr. Spencer says that after King Edward passed through his novitiate at the game he was extraordinarily fortunate in his horse breeding and racing. During the years 1896 to 1900 inclusive the winnings of his horses reached the very respectable total of £80,723 10s., or nearly half a million dollars. The other side of the account is an imposing one, too. The Sandringham estate consists of rather more than 14,000 acres, worth a quarter of a million sterling, exclusive of the live-stock and the house with its art treasures. The annual cost of the royal stud Mr. Spencer places at £6,000 for maintenance alone, and the horses themselves are probably worth some £85,000.

#### ENGLISH VERSUS AMERICAN FOOTBALL.

Mr. John Corbin, the celebrated American football player, makes an interesting comparison between the English game and the modern American game. The old country and the new country football differ chiefly in the elements of the possession of the ball and interference. The American game Mr. Corbin considers unquestionably above the English, considered as a martial contest. Whereas English Rugby has as yet advanced very little beyond its first principles of punting and serving, the American game has always been supreme in skill and the test of courage; and it has always tended to an incomparably high degree of skill and strategy. The American football is tending to satisfy the American love for success and inexhaustible ingenuity in achieving it, while the Englishman subordinates everything to the playability of the game.

There is a most interesting article, especially in the illustrations, on "The Expression of the Face in Violent Effort," by Dr. R. T. McKenzie, and several contributions of real and special value to the sportsman as such. In editorial enterprise and selection, and in mechanical perfection, *Outing* is being each month improved further over its old régime.

#### COUNTRY LIFE.

"COUNTRY LIFE" is the name of a sumptuous monthly periodical, the first number of which is issued by Doubleday, Page & Co. for November. The new magazine is an American adaptation of the English periodical of this name; it will aim to busy itself with all those rural affairs which particularly interest the man and woman living by choice in the country—gardening, landscape art, nature study, and out-of-door life in general. The editor is Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, a prolific and highly successful writer on agriculture and out-of-door subjects. The new magazine has a page double the size of the ordinary magazine, and is printed on very heavy and excellent paper. The first number contains among other features "A Sniff at Old Gardens," by J. P. Mowbray; a finely illustrated account of the estate of Levi P. Morton, taken as a typical American country seat; a pleasant article on "The Ruby-Throat Humming Bird," and its feeding grounds, by Neltje Blanchan; "A Home-maker's Lawn," and "The Life History of a Frog."

#### EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE.

"EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE" for November opens with a romantic story of the Utica Mine, the richest mine in California, which John Selkirk found in 1854 and sold for \$50. The purchasers abandoned it; it was taken up again by James G. Fair, abandoned again; then Lane and Hayward worked it and took \$7,000,000 from it. Mr. Bailey Millard tells the story with much dramatic force and incident.

#### BALLOONING THEORIES IN FRANCE.

Mr. E. P. Lyle, Jr., gives a good account of the ballooning feat of M. Santos-Dumont in circling the Eiffel Tower, and of the opposing schools of aeronauts in Paris to-day—the lighter-than-air people and the heavier-than-air people. The former argue that on an aeroplane heavier than air the operator would be at the mercy of his motor. If the motor stopped the airship would come down like a clod, having, of course, no gas.

bag to hold it up. The heavier-than-air people admit that this point is to be considered, and that, therefore, the motor will have to be a very reliable motor indeed; and then they proceed to point out that the aerostat, lighter-than-air machine, can never be of any practical use anyhow, even if you can start. For war purposes it offers too large a target for the enemy, for private promenading it would be too costly, and for general transportation not to be considered at all. The Santos-Dumont machine requires 550 cubic meters of gas for one little man of 120 pounds, and even then the little man cannot take on more luggage than his life and his nerve, with a fair chance of losing both before he gets back. Therefore, a balloon with a passenger list of a small transatlantic steamer would have to be some twenty times larger than Barnum & Bailey's biggest tent, and the balloon house would cover a fair-sized city.

Mr. P. S. Grant asks in his title, "Are the Rich Responsible for New York's Vice and Crime?" and attempts to show that in both positive and negative ways the rich are almost wholly responsible for the corruption of our metropolitan police force, and for much vice in New York, which results from the example and influence of their manner and life.

In the "Dogs of War" Mr. Maximilian Foster tells how dogs are used in the German army for messenger service, ammunition carrying, in Red Cross work, and in hunting out criminals.

#### SUCCESS.

"SUCCESS" for November prints Benjamin Harrison's estimate of Theodore Roosevelt, written in 1898, and brief eulogies of Mr. McKinley from Secretary Lyman J. Gage, James Wilson, Elihu Root, John D. Long, and others. An article from Theodore Roosevelt's pen, "The Citizen and the Public Man," places honesty as the foundation of good citizenship, with courage a close second. Hezekiah Butterworth writes of "The Inspiration of Lincoln's First Thanksgiving Proclamation," and Edwin Markham takes the task of showing that America is still rich in poetic inspiration. Charles F. Weyer gives "The Romance of An American Triumph in Fruit Culture"—the successful transplanting of the Smyrna fig in California. Frank H. Fayant shows how "Yankee Enterprise is Overcoming British Inertia," and Rebecca Harding Davis discusses "The Olden Type of Woman and the New."

#### THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

FROM the November *Atlantic Monthly* we have selected Mr. Sydney Brooks' article on "Europe and America" and Mr. Charles E. Grinnell's "Modern Murder Trials and Newspapers," to quote from at greater length in the department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

In this number appears the text of the excellent address on the life of Daniel Webster by Mr. S. W. McCall at Dartmouth College, on September 25, at the centennial of Webster's graduation from that institution. Mr. McCall complains that critics have applied to Webster's generous nature the little standards for little men in blaming his extravagance and carelessness. Mr. McCall thinks such critics demanded too much of nature. "If she had tried to do more for him upon whom she had lavished so many gifts, she might indeed have

made him a great clerk or bookkeeper, but she might also have spoiled him as a statesman."

Mr. James K. Hosmer calls attention to the fact that with the settlement of Oklahoma and her impending application for Statehood the great Mississippi Valley is now thoroughly organized. He reviews in his article the history of this wonderful region, which he calls the most remarkable river basin of the world. The Amazon surpasses it in area, but is far less available for human uses. The basin of the Mississippi has scarcely a square mile which does not yield the products needed by humanity. In it are gathered already some 35,000,000 English-speaking men, the largest compact body, except possibly the population of Great Britain, to be found in the world.

Mr. Paul Elmer More contributes a literary essay on "The Solitude of Nathaniel Hawthorne," there are further installments of the "Reminiscences of a Dramatic Critic," by Henry Austin Clapp, and the usual quota of fiction and verse.

#### THE WORLD'S WORK.

IN the November number the *World's Work* takes notice of the sensational New York municipal campaign with full-page portraits of Seth Low and Bishop Potter, and "A Plain Description of Tammany," by Arthur Goodrich, who does not mince words in giving an account of "the organization" and its methods. He calls attention to the fact that whether the anti-Tammany fusion ticket is successful or not, the consequences of the Tammany régime will continue for a time at least. "The taxes that the citizens will pay next year will be those assessed this year under the old administration's assessors. The contracts which have been already made must be carried out. The corrupt systems which Tammany has originated and fostered cannot be rooted out by a balance of votes merely."

An attractively illustrated article by Dr. W. J. McGee tells of "The Proposed Appalachian Forest Reserve." There is an active interest advancing the bill now before Congress to set off several millions of acres in one tract lying in the States of North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Georgia as a forest reserve, and Dr. McGee explains the advantage of such a national movement. He thinks the important points that will be gained by the protection of this beautiful mountain forest region are the saving of the soil from erosion due to indiscriminate wood-cutting; the proper regulation of lumbering; the protection of the water sources, which are drying up in the forest-denuded parts; the prevention of disastrous floods; the pollution of the drinking water, and the future of the whole forest region of these beautiful mountain ranges.

Mr. Midori Komatz, Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Washington, writes on "Japan and the United States," *apropos* of the erection of a monument in Japan to Commodore Perry. The writer is highly impressed with the mutual goodwill between America and Japan, and instances our attitude in the Shimonoseki affair as "one of the most chivalrous acts, to which no parallel can be found in all the world's history."

Mr. Sydney Brooks discusses the "Problems of the British Empire," Mr. M. G. Cunliffe contributes an interesting article on "The American Locomotive Abroad," defending most effectively our machines from the recent disadvantageous comparisons with English locomotives, and Prof. L. H. Bailey describes the



thorough organization and the thorough and far-reaching experiments of a Nebraska farmer under the title "The Pivotal Farm of the Union." A character sketch of Admiral Sampson, by Prof. I. N. Hollis, gives "a careful review of a modest, patriotic, and brave career," and Dr. Lawrence Flick gives the history of "The Fight Against Tuberculosis."

#### THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE October number of the *North American* opens with a suggestion by Mr. S. C. T. Dodd as to needed legislation for the protection of the President against anarchists. Mr. Dodd holds that as the President's obligation to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed" rests on him wherever he is in the United States, so the inherent power of the Government to protect his person follows him from place to place. Hence Congress has power to make all attempts on the life of the President, or of other officials, punishable with death. From Mr. Johnston's article on "The Anarchists and the President" we have quoted elsewhere.

#### ARCHBISHOP IRELAND ON STRIKES.

Archbishop Ireland makes a vigorous protest against infractions of personal liberty by strikers. A man's right to work, he declares, is the right to his life, which depends for sustenance on the fruits of his labor, and it is, for the same reason, the right of his wife and children to their lives. The archbishop would not interfere in the slightest degree with the personal liberty of the strikers themselves, or of their friends. He would allow them to use all peaceful means to lay their case before non-union workmen, and to argue with them. So long as the purpose of "picketing" is merely to gain knowledge of the movements of employers or of non-union workers he would offer no objection, but he draws the line at intimidation in any and every form.

#### THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW YORK CITY.

There are several instructive articles in this number on various phases of New York's Tammany government. The Hon. George L. Rives, president of the Charter Revision Commission, writes on the powers of the mayor under the revised charter; Comptroller Coler discusses the city's financial problems, and former Police Commissioner Frank Moss defines the national danger arising from municipal police corruption. We have quoted in another place from Mr. Walter L. Hawley's study of Tammany Hall. Under present conditions, as Mr. Rives points out, the best-intentioned mayor can hardly expect to accomplish much lasting good for New York in a two-years' term, but he has both the power and the opportunity to prevent a vast deal of harm to the city's interests.

#### DIVORCE LEGISLATION.

Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells makes some pertinent comments on the subject of divorce. The great desideratum at the present stage of public opinion, according to Mrs. Wells, is greater uniformity in marriage and divorce laws. She lays especial emphasis on the matter of marriage regulation. She says: "Make divorce possible; but surround the intention of marriage with such legal impediments that its solemnization will be impossible unless the welfare of the community is carefully guarded." Mrs. Wells is equally insistent that divorce should be allowed for other than the "canonical" cause. "If,

moreover, divorce is sought for other reasons than infidelity, non-support, wilful desertion, or intolerable cruelty, the libellant in the suit should not be considered by society as an unworthy member of it. The personal equation in divorce, usually unseen and unheard, is often largely the chief reason for divorce, both for the sake of the children and for the good of the state."

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Clinton E. Dawkins writes on the Egyptian public debt; Dr. F. York Powell on "The Alfred Millenary of 1901," and Mr. W. D. McCrackan on "The Strength of Christian Science." Mr. H. B. Marriott-Watson offers "Some Thoughts on Pain and Death"; the fifth paper in the series entitled "Anticipations: An Experiment in Prophecy," by Mr. H. G. Wells, is concerned with the conflict of languages; Mr. W. D. Howells reviews a recent Italian work on the subject of humor.

#### THE FORUM.

IN the October *Forum* there is a paper entitled "The South Africa of To-Morrow," by Mr. Albert G. Robinson. We have quoted from this in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month." The opening article is an appreciation of President McKinley, by Mr. Henry Litchfield West, a Washington correspondent who was with Mr. McKinley on his trip to the Pacific coast and also at his home at Canton during the past summer. Mr. West recalls that on the day the start was made by the Presidential party on the journey to California the President personally visited every car in the train in order to assure himself of the comfort of his fellow-travelers. "We must all be patient and forbearing with each other," he said, "for we have a long and tedious journey before us." This expression of the President's is mentioned by Mr. West as only one of the many evidences of Mr. McKinley's kindness and thoughtfulness for others.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF THE SURPLUS IN 1837.

An interesting article is contributed by Representative Henry S. Boutell on the subject of "Our National Debt: Its Origin, History, and Peculiarities." Mr. Boutell gives a general outline of the fluctuations of the debt, together with an account of many curious incidents in its history. One of these latter was the distribution of the surplus among the various States in 1836-37. The fact has been largely lost sight of in recent years that there is still an obligation on the part of twenty-six States in the Union to pay into the national Treasury over \$28,000,000, this being the sum distributed to the various States by the Secretary of the Treasury in 1836. The State of Maine received nearly \$1,000,000 of this fund, and distributed it among the towns according to population, while the town authorities divided the cash freely among the inhabitants. Mr. Boutell states that he has recently talked with a very interesting and intelligent lady who was living in South Berwick, Maine, in 1837. She says that she remembers perfectly the distribution of the surplus, and her surprise that a girl of eleven should receive \$2.50 from the United States. She was allowed to spend the money as she pleased, and, on her first trip to Boston, purchased with it a pair of kid gloves. The buttons on the gloves were covered with kid. When the gloves were worn out she found that the buttons were round seeds. She planted the seeds, and in due time was the

happy owner of a flowering plant. Mr. Boutell remarks that if the State of Maine should be called upon to repay the deposit of \$956,000, this lady would probably have difficulty in realizing on the kid gloves and flowers which were purchased with her share over sixty years ago.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Dr. P. M. Foshay directs our attention to a scheme of reorganization adopted by the American Medical Association at its St. Paul meeting in June last. By this scheme the legislative and fiscal work of the association is given over to a compact body of not over one hundred and fifty delegates, who are to be elected by the State medical societies. Furthermore, the association asked the various State societies to adopt similar plans of organization in which the county medical society should be the unit. Thus the medical profession will have an organization in every county in the Union, from which, by delegate representation, will rise the State organizations, and these in turn will directly elect the legislative portion of the national association.

#### PUBLIC OWNERSHIP AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Writing on "The Outlook for Public Ownership," Mr. Albert Watkins defines the present tendency in the leading countries of the world as clearly toward the general public ownership of railways, although he admits that the adoption of such a policy by Great Britain and the United States is perhaps far in the future, owing to the obstructive political influence of the railway companies themselves. As to the extension of the principle to other public utilities, such as city lighting and water service, Mr. Watkins holds that "when the principle and the system of municipal ownership come to be regarded as generally accepted and established, the influential element of the so-called upper class, which now plots for the bad administration of municipal affairs, will be, as Professor Ely has suggested, on the side of good administration." He thinks it likely, also, that municipal ownership in this country will become quite common before the national administration of railroads is undertaken.

#### EUROPEAN FEELING TOWARD THE UNITED STATES.

Prof. David Kinley, as a result of his inquiry into the prevalent feeling of dislike toward the United States on the part of most of the European nationalities, concludes that this antagonism is due mainly to economic causes, but that it has lately grown stronger on account of our foreign policy. "Our territorial expansion has brought under our flag lands that some of the nations of Europe wanted for themselves. That this is the true explanation of the feeling against us is admitted by many Europeans when pressed to be candid. They acknowledge that the strictures on our 'land-grabbing' policy and our 'attack' on the independence of Cuba and the Philippines are a mere pretence. In Germany, at least, there are many people who frankly say that our occupation of the Philippines defeated their country's ambition to get the islands for herself."

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. A. Maurice Low writes on "Labor and the Law in England"; Mr. R. E. C. Long on "The Colonization of Siberia"; Prof. D. H. Pingrey on "The Decadence of Our Constitution"; Mr. E. Friend on "The Paris Bourse," and Mr. Herbert W. Horwill on "The Monastic Dangers in Higher Education."

#### GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.

A REVIEW of President McKinley's public career and an appreciation of President Roosevelt are among the timely features of the October number of *Gunton's*. We have quoted in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month" from the editor's comments on the problem of anarchy in the same magazine.

#### A LESSON OF THE STEEL STRIKE.

In a review of the great steel strike, which began on July 15 and ended on September 16 last, the editor takes occasion to speak in the highest terms of the conduct of the steel corporation's managers. He declares that it is almost the first time that great capitalists have had the power to tyrannize and enforce humiliating conditions on defeated strikers and have not done so. The managers at the last offered exactly what they willingly conceded at the first. In the editor's opinion this greatest so-called trust in the world, so far from being the colossal oppressor of labor that it was predicted it would be, has shown a greater sense of fairness and discrimination, and evidence of good faith and willingness further to recognize labor unions, even at the close of a strike in which the corporation was victorious, than has ever been exhibited by small corporations or individual employers. Several important facts have been developed by this strike:

"First, that the American people will not long sustain unjust demands, whoever makes them; that the spirit of fairness will always command public support in this country, and that neither laborers nor politicians can succeed in the long run by unjust abuse of any class. Second, it has demonstrated that in order to succeed and command public respect, or even the confidence of the wage-workers, organized labor must have intelligent, honest, and discriminating leaders. When fools and braggarts are pitted against diplomatic business men they will lose every time, and the cause they represent, be it ever so worthy, will pay the penalty. Third, that the present strike was lost to the amalgamated association through the lack of wisdom and unfitness of its leader. The victory has been won by the company largely because of the fairness and intelligent, respectful attitude of Mr. Schwab and the corporation representatives. It is a defeat to the association, but it is not a humiliation to the rank and file of the organization."

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. J. S. Crawford describes a day's experience in the French Parliament; Mr. George Ethelbert Walsh writes on "Types of Irrigation in the West," and Mr. Charles E. George on "Social Conditions in Peru."

#### THE INTERNATIONAL MONTHLY.

THERE are several elaborate essays in the *International Monthly* for October, the points of which can hardly be satisfactorily summarized in a brief survey. "The New Poetry in France" is the subject of a scholarly paper by M. Gustav Lanson. Mr. John La Farge concludes his discussion of "Art and Artists"; Prof. Hugo Münsterberg writes on "American Democracy" from a German point of view. "French Colonial Expansion in the Nineteenth Century" is treated by Camille Guy. Signor Cortesi, of Rome, analyzes the relations between France and Italy; Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard, sum-

marizes "The Historical Service of John Fiske," and Prof. Franklin H. Giddings reviews a new work on the history of the English poor law.

#### THE AMERICAN SUPREME COURT.

The system of federal and State supreme courts is described by Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, who shows that the system is distinctively an American invention. As a proof of the high estimation in which our federal Supreme Court is held by foreign observers, Judge Baldwin relates the following incident that occurred in the Bering Sea sealing controversy between the United States and Canada:

"One of our admiralty courts had condemned a Canadian vessel to be sold for breach of our fishing laws. She had been seized by one of our cruisers at sea, some sixty miles from the coast of Alaska. Great Britain had taken the position that our jurisdiction for such purposes did not extend beyond the three-mile limit. If so, the condemnation was a violation of her rights. Diplomatic negotiation had failed to bring the two nations to a common understanding. In this state of things, the Attorney-General of Canada, acting, as he announced, 'with the knowledge and approval of the imperial government of Great Britain,' appeared by counsel before the Supreme Court of the United States, and asked for a writ prohibiting the admiralty court of Alaska from enforcing its decision.

"For a technical reason the writ was denied; but that it was asked for showed the willingness of a great power to submit to the Supreme Court of another a disputed question of fact and law, in the conviction that it would be justly and impartially answered."

#### THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for October contains several articles called out by President McKinley's assassination.

Mr. Harold Spender writes a paper upon Ravenna, Mr. Nowell Smith gossips upon the popularity of criticism, and Elizabeth Lewthwaite writes a very interesting account of her experiences as a working woman in western Canada.

#### IN PRAISE OF LORD CURZON.

An "Onlooker," in a paper entitled "Lord Curzon: an Impression and a Forecast," lets himself go in rapturous enthusiastic panegyric. Never has there been such a viceroy as the present. Judging from "Onlooker's" paper the age of miracles is not past, and Lord Curzon is a thaumaturgist of the first rank. The paper, however, is very interesting, as giving a description of what Lord Curzon has done in the way of shaking up the dry bones of officialdom and instilling the peoples of India with the idea that the viceroy is a human being who takes an interest in their welfare. Speaking of his tour in southern India, the "Onlooker" says:

"The sleepy states and towns and districts of the South were galvanized. Their imagination was stirred. It was all a revelation to them. They felt that the head of the great and (to them) mysterious machinery of government was a man like themselves, with high ideals something akin to what had possessed the minds of their great and good ancestors; and their delight was unfeigned. The spirit of loyalty to Great Britain which had been waning for a generation was revived. Lord Curzon had won it back."

#### IRELAND'S FINANCIAL GRIEVANCE.

The Earl of Mayo and Mr. Nicholas Synott, in a paper entitled "Ireland and the Budget," suggest that the Chancellor of the Exchequer might profit and the financial grievance might be redressed if an extremely unpopular suggestion of theirs were adopted. Their proposal is as follows:

"The proposal is to allow the existing system of exemption and abatements to obtain, in respect of persons paying income-tax with a *bonâ fide* Irish domicile, or carrying on a business or profession in Ireland, or paying under Schedule A for lands and houses in Ireland; while in the case of persons living in England or Scotland, or indeed all other persons paying income-tax, the limits of exemption and abatement should be put back to what Mr. Gladstone thought reasonable in 1863, namely, exemption under £100, and abatement of £60 for incomes under £200 per annum."

#### INDIA'S INTEREST IN CHINA.

Mr. D. C. Boulger maintains that the government and people of India are going to have the chief influence in the settlement of the Chinese question. At least, they will be able to exercise this influence if they do what Mr. Boulger tells them. His advice is summed up in the following paragraphs:

"The government of India and the people of that country should not be backward in making their voices heard by demanding that the railway concession which we thought it worth while to obtain from the Chinese Government for a line to Yunnan-fu and Sui-fu shall be put in execution without further delay, so far, at least, as the preliminary surveys. A well-timed and vigorous policy is required to prevent India being excluded from the few markets that lie accessible to her. Vigilance with regard to Russia's proceedings in Kashgaria, so that they may not extend too far in the direction of Tibet and result in the eventual loss of that market; action in Yunnan to prevent the French forestalling us and capturing the market of southwest China under our nose, these are all that is imperatively needed now."

#### FOREIGNERS AT HENLEY.

Mr. A. T. Cook, writing on "Foreign Entries at Henley Regatta," pleads in favor of allowing the foreigner to compete, but offering as a compromise to prohibit all professional coaching. Mr. Cook says:

"If Dr. Warre had suggested to his fellow-stewards some resolution barring all professional coaching whatsoever, I should have been delighted to hear that they had agreed with him. The edict suggested would be operative against every crew that appeared at Henley without distinction, and would therefore have no unpleasantly exclusive flavor. There is still time for its consideration and enactment by the authorities."

#### THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Swift McNeill, M.P., has a paper upon this subject, in which he states the case for allowing things to remain as they are with much cogency. He says:

"It is the fourth article of the Act of Union that 100 Commoners be the number to sit and vote on the part of Ireland in the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom."

He quotes the following extract from a speech of Mr. Bright's in 1884 opposing any reduction in the numbers of the Irish members:

"This I must declare most solemnly—that I think

the House would commit a grievous injury, a grievous affront, a grievous insult, and a grievous wrong if they departed from that great Act of Parliament which is called the Act of Union."

As for the assertion that the Irish ought to lose members because their population has fallen off, he quotes from a speech of Mr. Butt in 1873 a statement to the effect that upon a mean of population and revenue Ireland ought to have had 170 members instead of 100. On population alone the Irish people would have been entitled to 200 members, whereas they were only allowed 100. Mr. McNeill quotes an interesting paragraph from a speech delivered by Mr. Parnell about Mr. Chamberlain, which, he says, does not appear in the official Parliamentary reports. It runs as follows:

"My principal recollection of the right honorable gentleman, the member for West Birmingham, before he became a minister, is that he was always most anxious to put me forward, and my friends forward, to do work which he was afraid to do himself (Home Rule cheers), and after he became a minister my principal recollection of him is that he was always most anxious to betray to us the secrets and counsels of his colleagues in the cabinet (cries of 'Oh!' and Home Rule cheers), and to endeavor, while sitting beside those colleagues, and while in consultation with them, to undermine their counsels and their plans in our favor (cheers)."

#### THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for October has a good many readable articles, but none of very great importance.

#### THE SETTLEMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

It is very premature to discuss at the present time the settlement of South Africa, in view of the fact that its conquest is at present further off than ever, but Mr. Henry Birchenough appears to believe that Lord Milner is going to do something in the way of re-settling the country, and therefore he writes an article on South African pacification. The chief point of his article is to urge the adoption of Mr. Rhodes' scheme for spending some £3,000,000 in settling 4,000 English people in the two Republics, so as to mix them up with the Boers. "Our object," says Mr. Birchenough, "is to get the British and Dutch side by side on the land."

#### A WINTER'S WALK IN CANADA.

Mr. Arnold Haultain, a native-born of India, who has lived in Canada for the last twenty years, writes very pleasantly concerning life in Canada as studied in the town of Durmer. He says that among all but the educated and traveled classes in Canada an Englishman is a foreigner. Among the populace American habits, customs, and manners prevail. A great country separated only by a cartographical line will have more influence upon a little country than will a great country separated from it by 3,000 miles of sea. But there is a class, the educated class in Canada, which is freeing itself more and more from the American influence. Even among the masses of the people the American influence, he thinks, is only skin-deep. The people are thoroughly British. They glory in the British connection, shout over the old flag, and rejoice when Britain wins. Canada will never be coerced into annexation, and if at any time in the history of her career she might have been coaxed, that day is long past. The Canadians have a

climate like that of the United States, which has tremendous tonic properties. It strings up, makes keen, alert, smart. Life as well as coal burns quickly in it. The one defect of Canada to which Mr. Haultain calls attention is the lack of a high standard of public morality.

#### A PLEA FOR FORESTRY.

To articles by Sir Herbert Maxwell we always turn with delight. No man writes better, with lighter touch, and, as a rule, with more sense than he. His paper upon the "Sad Plight of British Forestry" is no exception to the rule. It is an earnest plea for the adoption of a policy of re-afforestation for large districts that are at the present moment only yielding 50 cents an acre as sheep-farms. The forests of Belgium cover 1,740,000 acres, and yield a return of \$20,000,000 a year. There are 3,000,000 acres of woodland in Great Britain and Ireland, which ought to yield \$35,000,000 a year, but which, Sir Herbert Maxwell seems to think, do not pay their way. He suggests that \$50,000 should be voted annually for the next fifty years in order to plant 1,000 acres. Upon this land 5,000,000 trees could be planted, which, after fifteen years' time, would begin to be profitable, and in about eighty years' time would yield a profit of \$4,000 a year. If no more than \$50,000 were voted annually for the next fifty years, the state would have made a progressive investment of half a million, "*about the cost of four days against the Boers*"—the italics are Sir Herbert's own—and earn the gross revenue of \$468,750. But to carry out this programme it is absolutely necessary, in Sir Herbert's opinion, to exterminate the rabbit. If rabbits are maintained, it would involve an initial tax upon a plantation of from \$4,000 to \$4,500 an acre.

#### OPERATIVE SURGERY IN AMERICA.

Dr. Robert Henry Nesbitt, who has recently visited England, has been much struck by the difference between English and American surgical practice. The English rely upon antiseptics, whereas the Americans rely upon asepsis—which is a learned word for extreme cleanliness. The object of this article is to emphasize the fact that by operating in gloves with aseptic precautions we can obtain better results than by any elaborate system of antiseptics.

#### ANARCHISM.

Mr. G. J. Holyoake writes a very sensible paper on the subject of anarchism, pointing out that the Tories have often favored assassination, as well as anarchists, and that we should carefully avoid confounding philosophic anarchists with anarchists who actually practice murder. He says:

"Some years ago, when our government were asked to enter into a European concert to repress anarchism, Mr. Gladstone asked me what I thought of such a step, saying his disinclination to it was that the modes of procedure in some countries were such as would revolt the English people, and England, if it entered into the concert, would be committed to the approval and be understood to sanction whatever occurred. It was impossible not to agree in this view. Every country has means of dealing with the evil in question if it has prudence and patience. Every anarchist is known to the police, and in every group there is a spy or a fool. What more can the police want? The extinction of this evil lies in higher hands and other manners than theirs."



## TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Sir Michael Foster, in a paper entitled "Should the University of London include Polytechnics," says:

"What I am proposing is that the polytechnics should, if not by private then by public endowment, be made centers of research in technical sciences as well as centers of technical instruction for the classes which now use them, so that men of power might be induced to make them their spheres of action, and the craftsman might learn the secrets of his craft guided by the hand of a master, in the full light of scientific knowledge."

## OTHER ARTICLES.

The Rev. John M. Bacon describes some interesting experiments which prove how very irregular is the transmission of sound through the air.

Lady Ponsonby writes a paper comparing and contrasting George Eliot and George Sand.

Miss Cornelia Sorabji tells a long and interesting story of how she rescued an imprisoned Rani and restored her to her mother.

Mr. Grenfell, M.P., describes the tunny of the Mediterranean, and the way in which this great fish, which sometimes weighs 1,500 pounds, is captured and killed.

Colonel Lonsdale Hale tells the story of the institution of the Prussian Order of the Iron Cross.

## THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary* for October, which appears in black, has McKinley and Roosevelt, by Bishop John W. Hamilton, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Poultney Bigelow, respectively, articles on the two Presidents.

## BRITAIN'S IMPERIAL PROBLEM.

Mr. J. A. Murray Macdonald, who has already contributed to the *Contemporary Review* his ideas as to the necessity for constituting local legislatures in the various countries of the United Kingdom, takes Lord Rosebery's recent speech as a text for discussing the attitude of the Liberals in relation to the problems of the empire. This problem, he thinks, has arisen not by any act of England, but as the direct result of the spirit of expansion which has taken possession of the other great powers. It has brought to birth the idea of the empire as a real community of interest, as a regulating and moulding influence destined to exercise equal sway over all its parts. This will be a source of weakness if it is to continue to be stimulated solely by the action of foreign powers. But if, on the other hand, it can be taught to find its satisfaction in consolidating the power of the empire, and a steady reliance upon it, then it will become a strong, beneficent influence. In this direction he thinks the solution of the imperial problem must be sought.

## THE LATE BISHOP WESTCOTT.

The Rev. J. O. F. Murray contributes a very interesting article concerning the relation of Bishop Westcott to contemporary thought. He admits that on fundamental philosophical problems the late bishop was content to stand aloof from, if he was not directly opposed to, the clearly marked tendency of modern thought. He took very slight interest in the analysis of consciousness, and concentrated his attention on the appeal to historical fact. His life remains, as he would have wished it to remain, his richest contribution to con-

temporary thought. The key to Bishop Westcott's position was his belief that the key that was to solve all the mysteries of life was the fact of the Incarnation, a declaration of that fundamental harmony between God and the world and man which is needed for the satisfaction of the intellectual no less than for the religious side of our being.

## ART AND USEFULNESS.

"Vernon Lee" gives us the second part of her essay on this subject, in which her object is to derive the need of beauty from the fact of attention—attention to what we do, think, and feel, as well as see and hear; and to demonstrate that all efficient art is the making and doing of useful things in such manner as shall be beautiful; and just because religion is the highest form of human activity, and its utility is the crowning one of thoughtful and feeling life, just for this reason will religion return sooner or later to the art's most universal and noble employer.

## AN EASTERN NAVY.

Mr. Demetrius Boulger pleads for the recruiting and organizing of a new corps of Asiatic seamen for service in the Eastern seas. He thinks that, from the seafaring population of Western India, from the Malays of the Straits Settlements, and from the Chinese, England could easily raise a new naval force which in twelve months' time would be capable of rendering admirable service in time of war.

## WHAT EVANGELICALS BELIEVE.

The Rev. C. J. Shebbeare, in a paper on "The Intellectual Strength of the Low Church Position," endeavors to prove that most reasonable High Churchmen would find very little to object to in the doctrine of the Evangelical party, properly understood. He suggests four test questions, which he commends to the attention of High Churchmen, and then summarizes the Evangelical Church as follows:

"The Evangelical party takes its stand on the simplicity of the Gospel. We cannot admit that the condition to acceptance with God is either belief in an elaborate system of dogmatic theology or the practice of an elaborate system of physical ordinances. We value sacraments as incitements to faith, as expressions of faith, as a perennial witness to the truths that God is always ready to draw near to man, and that man must turn for pardon and strength to a source outside himself. But we regard sacraments as powerful through the faith of the individual or the community that uses them, not by any physical or quasi-physical operation of their own. If faith can do all things, how can there remain any additional miracles over and above which only sacraments can work?"

## HOW TO CURE HOOLIGANISM.

Mr. Thomas Holmes, in a very sensible paper on "The Making of the Hooligan," reminds us of the fact that the Hooligan is but a boy who has no other vent for his animal spirits except the streets. He pleads for public playgrounds in every parish, lit up in the evening till ten o'clock with electric light. He even suggests an organized competition of pitch-and-toss, with counters used instead of coins. But that is only one of his suggestions. He summarizes his own proposals as follows:

"1. The state must take on itself the care and training of its young, deformed, or afflicted criminals.

"2. Fair rents for the poor, and a fair chance of cleanliness and decency.

"3. Municipal playgrounds and organized competitive games.

"4. Extension of school life till sixteen.

"5. Prohibition to young people of alcoholic drinks for consumption on the premises.

"6. Limitation by law of the alcoholic strength of malt liquors to 2½ per cent. and of spirits to 50 under proof."

#### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

MR. WHITMORE, M.P., writes a rather vigorous article in the *National Review* for October, protesting against the idea that the Duke of Devonshire, and not Mr. Balfour, should be the next Conservative prime minister of Great Britain. The appointment of the Duke, Mr. Whitmore thinks, would have results dangerous to the empire and disastrous to the party. The Duke personifies the excessive caution, the lack of enthusiasm and imagination, which have too frequently characterized the government since 1895. He has neither the intellectual alertness nor the moral earnestness necessary for the post. On the other hand, Mr. Balfour seems to Mr. Whitmore an almost ideal prime minister. The general lightness of his demeanor and his thought only conceal an unswerving purpose. He is an assiduous leader of the House, and an indefatigable minister with a singularly receptive mind. His large prescience induced the ministry to play a friendly part to the United States at the beginning of the war with Spain, and when he conducted affairs with China he wrote dispatches of a refreshing vigor and directness. Mr. Whitmore regretfully admits that the Manchester speeches of 1900, in which he revealed his ignorance of the fundamental facts of the South African war, were somewhat disheartening. But there are spots in the sun. Mr. Whitmore magnanimously forgives Mr. Balfour for not knowing that the Orange Free State was certain to join the Transvaal in case of war. If he were made prime minister his highest qualities would assert themselves. As for Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Whitmore scouts the idea that he entertains any ambition to oust Mr. Balfour from the first place in the cabinet.

#### THE FINANCIAL ANXIETY OF FRANCE.

Mr. W. R. Lawson contributes one of his luminous and lucid papers on this subject. France does well to be anxious, for her public debt on January 1, 1900, reached the sum of \$6,000,000,000, of which \$1,500,000,000 represented annual deficits which have been accumulating for twenty-five years. French annual expenditure now stands at \$710,000,000 per annum. Mr. Lawson contrasts the methods of taxation in France and in England. The most interesting point which he brings out is the artificial dearthness of food in France. A leg of mutton costs 50 per cent. more in France than in England; tea which in England costs 33 cents per pound costs \$1.25 in France. Butter also is dearer, and cocoa four times dearer in France than in England. Mr. Lawson thinks that France is making rapid progress toward the exhaustion of the normal sources of public revenue.

#### PROSPECTS OF CATHOLICISM.

The Rev. Canon Barry declares that we are entering upon a period of intense, but largely unconscious secularism, by which he means atheism in practice. Pro-

fessor Haeckel naturally affords him with a useful illustration of the bankruptcy of science which makes *tabula rasa* of religion, ethics, history, traditions, and aspirations. Every lapse of thought from the Christian standard spells degradation for multitudes. The disappearance of Christian dogma will create an immense vacuum in which society must disappear. The only hope, of course, according to Canon Barry, is the Roman Catholic Church. The reformation has failed, whether it is personified in Luther the mystic, Calvin the legislator, or Socinus the Nationalist. The reformers have not mended but ended the Christian faith. Hence his conclusion that history, art, religion, present comfort, and future hope recommend the Catholic devotions, and unless ideals are utterly to die humanity must one day pass on into a great Roman period.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

The Hon. Maude Lyttelton describes the life and adventures of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, the Worcester Baronet, in the reign of George II. Mr. Gustavus Myers devotes some pages to an account of Senator Platt, of New York. Mr. C. E. Lart writes on "The Dearth of Naval Engineers." Mr. R. C. Seaton contributes "A Vindication of Sir Hudson Low," and there are the usual chroniques of European, American, and South African affairs.

#### THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE *Monthly Review* for October contains a series of very amusing letters on "Bridge," and several other very good articles, one of which—Mr. Colquhoun's "Manchuria in Transformation"—we notice elsewhere. The other interesting articles are Mr. Robert Machray's "Financial Condition of Japan," Mrs. Bishop's "Notes on Morocco," and Dr. Sims Woodhead's paper on Prof. Koch and Tuberculosis. Dr. Woodhead does not decide either way for or against Dr. Koch's startling theory as to the difference between human and bovine tuberculosis, but he lays great stress on the fact that consumption is both preventable and curable. Hereditary consumption is a myth. Experiment has proved positively that consumption cannot be transmitted from parents to children, though children after birth may possibly receive infection from their parents. The risk of infection is, however, very small if proper precautions be taken.

#### JAPANESE FINANCES.

Mr. Robert Machray's article on the financial condition of Japan is interesting, but written somewhat from a semi-official point of view. His chief point is that Japanese taxation has in reality increased very little of late years. Nominally the revenue has increased in ten years from 85,000,000 yen to 201,000,000 yen, but of this increase 39,000,000 yen represents increased profits from government undertakings; 40,000,000 yen come from the increase in the sake tax, and allowing for these and other factors the direct taxes of the country have increased only from 53,000,000 yen to 83,000,000 yen in ten years. In conclusion Mr. Machray points out that what Japan wants is capital.

#### MOROCCO.

Mrs. Isabella Bishop contributes some notes on Morocco, through which she has recently made a tour of one thousand miles. The picture which she paints is a melancholy one. Cruelty, corruption, and disorder sum

up her impressions shortly. Morocco, she says, can never be reformed from within. The projects of reform so much talked of are only made for the purpose of depriving the powers of a plausible excuse for intervention. The Sultan has no authority over the local chiefs, and how the chiefs exercise their power is best shown in the following paragraph :

"Each kaïd has a prison, frequently on his own premises. In a prison in the courtyard of the kaïd of one of the central provinces, part of which is a dungeon formed by roofing over a stone quarry, I saw ninety-five men crowded together, many of them heavily shackled, most of whom were there because they had possessions enough to excite the cupidity of a rapacious tyrant."

## THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

## REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE have noticed elsewhere M. Ernest Daudet's article on the Princess Lieven and M. d'Avenel's on the French stage, appearing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for September.

The place of honor in the first September number is given to an anonymous article on the new tendencies to be traced in the German army. The writer strikes the note of his subject at the very beginning when he notes the extraordinary rapidity with which Prussia has transformed poverty-stricken, dreamy, and poetic Germany into a military, industrial, and prosperous nation. He attributes this material success to the iron military discipline to which the whole nation is subjected, and he asserts that the commercial vitality of Germany, as well as the well-being of the working classes, depends upon the military power of the country. Up to the present, however, the German army has neglected the great principle that the military organization of a people ought to be strictly related to its political constitution. The new tendencies of the German army appear to be in the direction of giving the individual soldier more initiative, and modifying his training so as to develop his individuality instead of crushing it. The old conception of columns and masses of men mechanically obeying the orders of their company commanders, and these ultimately under the absolute control of one brain, is, it seems, to be abandoned. The change which is coming over the German army was exhibited by the grand manoeuvres of 1900, in which for the first time was to be seen a distinct tendency to substitute moral for coercive discipline. The writer of this interesting article treats us to a learned historical retrospect in order to show how very natural this departure from the old iron Prussian discipline is. But the writer does not confine himself in this retrospect to the German army alone. He discusses the experiences of Russian and French military commanders. He comes to the conclusion that the conception of breaking the enemy by hurling masses of men against him is now abandoned, though it must be admitted that this abandonment was not particularly obvious in the German manoeuvres which the Czar saw at Dantzig in September, the very month in which this article appeared.

Among other articles may be mentioned a study by M. Rouire of the early French colonization of Algeria, the continuation of M. Filon's interesting series of articles on caricature in England, a review of the new French Dictionary by M. Gaston, Paris, and a charming travel article on Écamps, Dieppe, and Tréport, by M. Lenthéric.

## REVUE DE PARIS.

THE two September numbers of the *Revue de Paris* recall the *Revue des Deux Mondes* in its best days, for a very large number of articles are devoted to historical and literary subjects. We have noticed elsewhere M. de Teizac's interesting account of modern Siberia. An article of great current interest is that contributed by the editor (M. Lavissee) himself, and entitled, "The Second Imperial Visit."

The distinguished French Academician sums up very conclusively the general feeling of educated and cultivated France concerning the Franco-Russian alliance. He begins by alluding to the fact that the foreign press had recently more than once hinted that the alliance was becoming much weaker, and that Nicholas II. had expressed disapproval of the French Republic's home politics. M. Lavissee observes shrewdly that it would be difficult to find two more different forms of government than those of those two great states; but he goes on to say that both the Emperor and President are thoroughly well aware of this important fact, and neither expects the other to be different from what he is. He begs his countrymen and countrywomen not to make the great mistake that the present visit is a triumph for the present ministry; Russia's ally, he declares, is France, not any special group of Frenchmen. The bitter animosities which now exist between the great political parties, not only in France but elsewhere, are a serious peril. Every Frenchman, whatever his opinions, ought to be able to feel that he trusts the Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Lavissee thoroughly believes that Nicholas II., like his father, is a profound lover of peace and a hater of war. It is significant that in this article the writer makes absolutely no mention of the South African embroglio, although he alludes to the pusillanimity displayed by the great powers *apropos* of Armenia and the Sultan's victims.

## THE TURKISH DIFFICULTY.

What may be called the Franco-Turkish episode has evidently inspired two articles—one dealing with a similar episode in 1857, and the other, more interesting, which deals with the first Turkish embassy ever sent to France. Curiously enough, diplomatic relations between Paris and the Porte were first opened in 1797, and for five years a noted Turkish diplomat, Esseid Ali Effendi, lived in the French capital, his household consisting of eighteen persons. So popular was the Turkish ambassador that the French ladies, headed by Mme. Tallien, made a point of appearing, when in his presence, dressed as odalisks.



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 Fire Department, Modern, H. Davis, JunM.  
 Fireball of December 7, 1900, Lela L. Stingley, PopA.  
 Fish Culture: Brook Trout Fry and Fingerlings, A. N. Cheney, O.  
 Fishing Industry of the Great Lakes, W. E. Andrews, Mod.  
 Fiske, John, Historical Service of, A. B. Hart, IntM.  
 Fog Studies on Mount Tamalpais, A. McAdie, PopS.  
 Fontenoy, Battle of, L. d'Haucour, Nou, September 15.  
 Food and Land Tenure, E. Atkinson, PopS.  
 Forestry, British, Sad Plight of, H. Maxwell, NineC.  
 Foss, Sam Walter, B. O. Flower, Arena.  
 Foundry, Bettering the Work of the, P. Longmuir, Eng.  
 Fox Hunting in England, G. C. Roller, O.  
 France:  
 Chamber of Deputies, Day in the, J. S. Crawford, Gunt.  
 Colonial Expansion in the Past Century, C. Guy, IntM.  
 Commune of March 18, 1871, A. Dayot, RRP, October 1.  
 Economic Progress in France, RRP, October 1.  
 Financial Anxiety of France, W. R. Lawson, NatR.  
 Franco-Turkish Conflict, 1857, Baroness de Fontmagne, RPar, September 15.  
 Government School from the Inside, J. M. Howells, Cent.  
 Italy, France and, S. Cortesi, IntM.  
 Journalism, French, E. Pilon, Nou, September 1.  
 Maritime Defense and Algeria, RRP, September.  
 Prussia and France in the Year 1866, L. Aegidi, Deut.  
 Republicanism in France (1882-1900), G. Goyau, RDM, October 1.  
 Third Republic, Financier of the—II., F. Loliée, RRP, October 1.  
 French Language, New Dictionary of the, G. Paris, RDM, September 15.  
 Franchise Values, Policy Concerning, G. C. Sikes, JPEcon.  
 Franchises, Public, Piracy of, R. R. Bowker, Atlant.  
 Franciscan Monastery in Washington, D. C., Marie A. Gan-non, Ros.  
 Franciscans, Missions of the, W. J. Spillman, Mod.  
 Frontenac: The Savior of Canada, C. T. Brady, McCl.  
 Game Laws of Ontario and Quebec, A. C. Shaw, Can.  
 Game Preserving, Growth of, W. A. Baillie-Grohman, O.  
 Games in Old and Modern France, A. Lang, Black.  
 Genesis I., Brief Study of, C. B. Warring, Hom, September.  
 Genesis in the Light of Modern Knowledge, T. F. Wright, NC.  
 Genesis, Legends of—II., H. Gunkel, OC.  
 Genius, Determining of, C. Lombroso, Mon.  
 Geographical Congress, Next International, NatGM.  
 George Junior Republic, Treatment of Delinquent Boys in the, R. E. Phillips, WW.  
 German Colonization, Historic Landmarks in, Deut.  
 German Order of the Iron Cross, L. Hale, NineC.  
 Gladstone, William E.: Fragments of His Conversation, Mrs. Godhart, NineC.  
 Golf Championships, Future of the, A. Pottow, O.  
 Good Actions, Credit for, G. S. Fullerton, PopS.  
 Gospels, Newberry, Textual Value of the, E. J. Goodspeed, AJT.  
 Gorky, Máxim, Krin, August 31.  
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 Colonial Borrowings and the Colonial Loan Act, BankL.

- Economic Decay? Is Great Britain Falling Into, H. Morgan-Browne, Contem.  
 Imperial Problem, J. A. M. Macdonald, Contem.  
 Ireland and the Budget, Earl of Mayo and N. Synnott, Fort.  
 Irish Parliamentary Representation, J. G. S. MacNeill, Fort.  
 Landsdowne, Lord, A Year of, H. Whates, Fort.  
 Liberal Party, Truth About the, Black.  
 Liberalism, British, L. Jadot, Nou, September 1.  
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 South African War, Lessons from the, H. Vincent, USM.  
 Statesmanship, British, Fort.  
 Yeomanry, The, R. H. Carr-Ellison, USM.  
 Greek Idealism in the Common Things of Life, S. H. Butcher, EdR.  
 Grouse, Ruffed, and Its Shooting, E. Sandys, O.  
 Hadley, Arthur Twining, the President of Yale, Cent.  
 Hamsun, Knut, as a Dramatist, H. Christensen, Krin, September 15.  
 Harnack and His Critics, G. H. Joyce, ACQR.  
 Harnack's "Wesen des Christenthums," G. U. Wenner, Luth.  
 Harvard, John, and the Early College, W. R. Thayer, NEng.  
 Health, Laws of, C. B. Patterson, Mind.  
 Henley Regatta, Foreign Entries at, T. A. Cook, Fort.  
 Heredity, Biological, Some Ideas Concerning, G. Sergi, Mon.  
 Heredity in Man, W. Seton, Cath.  
 Homer, The Age of, G. Smith, AHR.  
 Hoolligan, Making of the, T. Holmes, Contem.  
 Horse-Fair, Pilgrimage, E. S. Nadal, Scrib.  
 Horses, Trotting, in Norway, N. Everitt, Bad.  
 Housewives, Chautauqua Reading Course for, Martha Van Rennselaer, Chaut.  
 Hugo, Victor, Lyric Poetry of, C. E. Meetkerke, Gent.  
 Humor, Italian View of—1., W. D. Howells, NAR.  
 Hunnewell Estate at Wellesley, Mass., W. M. Thomson, NEng.  
 Ibsen's Dramas, Woman in, Amalie K. Boguslawsky, Mod.  
 Icelandic Question, D. Maury, Nou, September 1.  
 Indian: Has He Been Misjudged? A. L. Benedict, IJE.  
 Indian Sports, Moki and Navaho, W. J. James, O.  
 Indians: Making the Warrior a Worker, A. Decker, Mun.  
 Industrial Consolidations, Recent, G. E. Walsh, CasM.  
 Industrial Movements and Social Legislation, A. Loria, NA, September 1.  
 Infantry Tactics, Evolution of—III., F. N. Maude, USM.  
 Insurance, Marine, Intricacies of, W. Allingham, Cham.  
 Inventions for Harnessing Wind, Water, and Sun, G. B. Waldron, Mun.  
 Ireland, Educational Revolution in, T. Fitzpatrick, West.  
 Irony and Some Synonyms, H. W. Fowler, Gent.  
 Irrigation in the Southwest, W. E. Smythe, WW.  
 Irrigation in the West, Types of, G. E. Walsh, Gunt.  
 Italy, France and, S. Cortesi, IntM.  
 Italy: Intolerable Situation in Rome, G. D. Vecchia, West.  
 "Italy's Garden of Eden," Elizabeth R. Pennell, Cent.  
 Japan, Financial Condition of, R. Machray, MonR.  
 Japan, New, Men of, Mary G. Humphreys, Cent.  
 Jerome, Judge William Travers, and Civic Honesty, A. Goodrich, WW.  
 Jesuit Relations, C. W. Colby, AHR.  
 Jesuits: Is It Reasonable to Distrust Them? R. E. Dell, MonR.  
 Jones, John Paul, Daring of, G. Gibbs, Cos.  
 Journalism: "Covering" a War, E. Marshall, Pear.  
 Junius, Letters of, and the Epistle to the Hebrews, I. W. Riley, BibS.  
 Kaiser William and His Family, C. Lowe, PMM.  
 Kant's Significance in the History of Philosophy, P. Carus, Mon.  
 Keats, John, A. Symons, Mon R.  
 Kelvin, Lord, H. C. Marillier, PMM.  
 Kentucky Mountaineers and Their Feuds—II., S. S. MacClintock, AJS, September.  
 Kindergarten:  
 Boston, Kindergarten Settlement of, Caroline F. Brown, KindR.  
 Chicago Vacation School Kindergartens, Kind.  
 Froebel, Stanley Hall, and Henriette Schradler, Mary J. Lyschinska, KindR.  
 Kindergarten Students, Special Schools as a Field of Observation for, Mary Adair, KindR.  
 Work and Play in the Grades, Charlotte M. Powe, Kind.  
 Work and Play, Necessary Elements in, C. Geraldine O'Grady, Kind.  
 Kiplings, Rudyard: Are There Two? C. E. Russell, Cos.  
 Knights Templar, Conclave of the, F. P. Elliott, Home.  
 Korea, Something About, H. N. Allen, SocS.  
 Korea, "The Forbidden Kingdom," F. W. Fitzpatrick, Mod.  
 Labor and Capital, Mutual Interests of, J. Strong, SocS.  
 Labor and Capital, Relations of, Harriet E. Orcutt, SocS.  
 Labor and the Law in England, A. M. Low, Forum.  
 Labor: Victorian Factory Act and Wages Boards, W. McMillan, RRM, August.  
 Laces, Italian, Old and New, Ada Sterling, Chaut.  
 Languages in the Future, Conflict of, H. G. Wells, NAR.  
 Laundry Machinery, J. L. Couper, CasM.  
 Law of Nations, The, F. A. Ogg, Chaut.  
 Law, Practice of, in New York, H. E. Howland, Cent.  
 Law, The: Is It Too Dear? F. Dolman, Str.  
 Leo XIII's Busy Holiday, A. Diarista, Cath.  
 Lepanto, Battle of, J. B. O'Connor, Ros.  
 Liberty, Personal, S. F. Scovel, Hom, September.  
 Life: What Is It? W. M. Salter, OC.  
 Lincoln and Seward, Recollections of, J. M. Scovel, Over.  
 Lipton, Sir Thomas, Lavinia Hart, Cos.  
 Literature, Electricity and, B. Karr, Arena.  
 Liturgies in Non-Liturgical Churches, W. S. Pratt, AJT.  
 Log Drive of the Main Menominee, S. E. White, JunM.  
 Lombroso in Science and Fiction, G. C. Speranza, GBag.  
 London, Lodging-Houses in, Old and New, Cham.  
 London, Rapid-Transit Problem in, F. J. Sprague, Eng.  
 Lottery, Louisiana, Campaign Against the, R. Carradine, JunM.  
 Lowe, Sir Hudson, Vindication of, R. C. Seaton, NatR.  
 Lyrical Anthologies, Three, C. L. Moore, Dial, September 15.  
 Lyttelton, Sir Thomas, Maud Lyttelton, NatR.  
 McKinley, President William:  
 Address at Buffalo, September 5, 1901, AMRR.  
 Death of the President, W. Wellman, AMRR; Atlant;  
 A. P. Doyle, Cath.  
 McKinley, President William, H. B. F. Macfarland, AMRR; E. Ridley, AngA; J. W. Hamilton, Contem;  
 H. L. West, Forum; P. Carus, OC.  
 Tragedy, The, and Its Behests, M. W. Stryker, Ev.  
 Magicians, Modern, J. P. Coughlin, JunM.  
 Man, Civilized, Antiquity of, A. H. Sayce, AJT.  
 Man, Tripartite Nature of, S. W. Howland, BibS.  
 Martineau, James, F. H. Foster, PRR.  
 Match Puzzles and Problems, R. Saxon, Pear.  
 Maximize, the New Explosive, H. Maxim, FrL.  
 Medical Profession, Organization of the, P. M. Foshay, Forum.  
 Mercury, Visibility of, G. S. Jones, PopA, September.  
 Merrimod, Cardinal, T. L. L. Teeling, ACQR.  
 Methodist Ecumenical Conference, J. W. Johnston, AMRR.  
 Middle Ages, Transition to the, J. S. Banks, LQ.  
 Miles, George H., Sketch of, T. E. Cox, Cath.  
 Military Science, Progress of, as a Cause of the Decline of War, J. von Bloch, Deut.  
 Milwaukee, City of, BankNY, September.  
 Mine Workers' Life and Aims, J. Mitchell, Cos.  
 Ministry, The Call to the, J. A. Clutz, Luth.  
 Missions:  
 Aintab, Turkey, Anniversaries at, A. Fuller, MisH.  
 Bissell, Mrs. Mary E., Fifty Years of Service by, H. J. Bruce, MisH.  
 Bonin Islands, C. Johnson, MisR, September.  
 Ceylon, American Board Deputation in, J. L. Barton, MisH.  
 Chinese Indemnities and the Church, L. J. Davies, MisR, September.  
 Eliot, John, A. T. Pierson, MisR, September.  
 Foreign Missions, G. Trobridge, NC.  
 Hawaiian Islands and Their People, H. W. Frost, MisR, September.  
 Hunan, China, Opening of, G. John, MisR, September.  
 India of To-day, H. M. Lawson, MisR, September.  
 Japan, Awakening in, T. M. MacNair, MisR, September.  
 Japan Mission, Annual Meeting of the, D. W. Learned, MisH.  
 Japanese on the Pacific Coast of America, M. C. Harris, MisR, September.  
 Korea, Diseases and Doctors in, H. M. Bruen, MisR, September.  
 Korean Characteristics, J. S. Gale, MisR, September.  
 Martyrs in China, At the Graves of the, Luella Miner, MisR, September.  
 Parker, Rev. Edwin Wallace, H. Mansell, MisR, September.  
 Winchester Conference of Missionaries to Non-Catholics, W. L. Sullivan, Cath.  
 Mitla, Prehistoric, Ruins of, Mrs. Clara S. Ellis, Home.  
 Mohammedans, Women Among, R. V. Rogers, GBag.  
 Moon, The Wet and Dry, A. K. Bartlett, PopA.  
 Monopolies and Fair Dealing, C. S. Devas, IJE.  
 Monroe Doctrine and the Doctrine of Permanent Interest, A. B. Hart, AHR.  
 Moore, Thomas, S. E. Saville, West.  
 Morgan, J. Pierpont, R. S. Baker, McCl.  
 Morocco, Notes on, Isabella L. Bishop, MonR.  
 Moslem Confraternities of North Africa, W. B. Harris, Black.  
 Mountain Climbing, H. C. Fyfe, Pear.  
 Music, Mystic, W. Richards, Temp.  
 Music, Programme—IV., E. B. Hill, Mus, September.

- Mutiny, Great, Tale of the—X., W. H. Fitchett, Corn.  
National Types, Change of, Cham.  
Naturalist Clubs, Chautauqua Junior, J. W. Spencer, Chant.  
Nautical Nomenclature, C. W. McKay, O.  
Nautilus, Living, Notes on, B. Dean, ANat.  
Naval Manoeuvres at Nantucket, H. H. Lewis, NEng.  
Naval Progress, Recent, Black.  
New England Village, A, AMRR  
New York City: see also Tammany Hall.  
Chamber of Commerce, W. L. Hawley, Mun.  
Charter, Revised, The Mayor and the, G. L. Rives, NAR.  
Financial Problems, B. S. Coler, NAR.  
Franchises, Public, Piracy of, R. R. Bowker, Atlant.  
Jerome, Judge, and Civic Honesty, A. Goodrich, WW.  
New York, The Newer, G. B. Clark, CasM.  
Police Corruption, National Danger from, F. Moss, Nar.  
Unification of New York, T. R. Dawley, Jr., Out.  
Nickel Steel, Applications of, C. E. Guillaume, Eng.  
North Pole, Finding a Way to the, Black.  
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Novelist, True Reward of the, F. Norris, WW.  
Nyssens, Albert, C. DeJace, RGen.  
Observatory, Mount Low Railway, E. L. Larkin, PopA, September.  
Orders and Decorations, Royal, F. Cunliffe-Owen, Mun.  
Orient, Beginnings of War in the, G. Bapst, RGen.  
"Original Package" Doctrine, M. M. Townley, ALR.  
Oxford Movement, Aspects of the, H. C. Alleman, Luth.  
Paderewski, Ignace Jan, Emma H. Ferguson, Mod.  
Pain and Death, Thoughts on, H. B. Marriott-Watson, NAR.  
Palestine, Possible Population of, G. F. Wright, BibS.  
Pan-American Exposition:  
City of Living Light, A. Davis, Mun.  
Electrical Marvels and Mechanical Triumphs, D. Murray, Ev.  
Exhibits That Might Have Been, F. W. Taylor, Ev.  
Horticultural Exhibits, F. W. Taylor, Ev.  
Paper, Wood Pulp, Manufacture of, H. H. Lewis, Home.  
Paris Bourse, E. Friend, Forum.  
Parsons, Thomas William, Maria S. Porter, Cent.  
Peace, Universal, F. A. White, West.  
Pearl Fisheries, Mississippi, H. S. Canfield, JunM.  
Peary, Lieut. R. E.: His Work in 1900 and 1901, NatGM.  
Pedigree-Monger, Amateur, P. E. Lewin, Gent.  
Pennsylvania, Political Ills of, Atlant.  
Perjury in Judicial Proceedings, J. J. McCarthy, ALR.  
Personality and Atonement, A. Bootwood, LQ.  
Peru, Social Conditions in, C. E. George, Gunt.  
Philadelphia Commercial Museum, R. A. Foley, WW.  
Philadelphia Street-Railway Franchises, C. R. Woodruff, AJS, September.  
Philadelphia's Model Public Bath and Wash House, SocS.  
Philippine Commission, Work of the, B. J. Clinch, ACQR.  
Philippines, Education in the, F. W. Nash, EdR.  
Philosophy of India, A. S. Geden, LQ.  
Photography:  
Chicago Photographic Salon, L. A. Lamb, BP.  
Development, Stand, C. H. Bothamley, APB.  
Photographic Action, Results of, W. Godden, PhoT.  
Portraiture, Home, H. Erichsen, PhoT.  
Reducing Agents, Action of, R. Namias, APB.  
Physics, Atomic Theories in, L. Boltzmann, Mon.  
Piano Playing, Correct, J. Hofmann, LHJ.  
Platt, Thomas C., as "Boss," G. Myers, NatR.  
Poetry: English Hexameters and Elegiacs, Mac.  
Poetry, The New, in France, G. Lanson, IntM.  
Poland, Russian, Since 1871, C. Dany, RPP, September.  
Pole, South, German Expedition to the, G. Kollm, NatGM.  
Police, American, Character of, F. Matthews, WW.  
Police Court and Its Problems, T. Holmes, YM.  
Politics, American, Ethical Ideals in, W. MacVeagh, Arena.  
Politics as a Business, J. L. Steffens, Ains.  
Politics, Use of Moral Ideas in, J. S. Mackenzie, IJE.  
Pope Leo XIII., Successor to, M. de Nevers, PMM.  
President of the United States, Functions of the, J. P. des Noyers, RDM, October 1.  
President of the United States: Some Things He Does Not Do, J. E. Watkins, Jr., LHJ.  
Presidents, Two, and the Limits of American Supremacy, Fort.  
Primary Election Law in Minnesota, A. L. Mearkle, AMRR.  
Printing Presses, Private and Special—II., F. Carrington, BB.  
Psychology as a Natural Science, E. H. Griffin, PRR.  
Psychology, The New, G. S. Hall, Harp.  
Public Ownership, Outlook for, A. Watkins, Forum.  
Publishing Trade, Net Prices in the, Dial, October 1.  
Punishment, Capital, Abolish, F. A. Davis, Mind.  
Queensland at the Beginning of the Century, W. H. Traill, RRM, August.  
Railway, German Suspension, R. L. Pearce, CasM.  
Railway Trains, Housekeeping on, Helen C. Candee, Ains.  
Railway Travel Around the World, H. Le Roy Collins, PMM.  
Ravenna, H. Spender, Fort.  
Reading Wanted by the Public, E. Wood, Atlant.  
Reconstruction and Disfranchisement, Atlant.  
Reconstruction, Undoing of, W. A. Dunning, Atlant.  
Referendum, Imperative Need of the, B. O. Flower, Arena.  
Regicide in the Nineteenth Century, S. B. Chester, Gent.  
Religion: Its Impulses and Its Ends, J. H. Leuba, BibS.  
Religion, Progressive, for the New Age, W. Goddard, NC.  
Religion, Value of, G. E. Moore, IJE.  
Revolutionary Parties in New York, C. Becker, AHR.  
Rhyme, Tyranny of, W. C. Lawton, Chaut.  
Right-Handed? Why Are We, H. B. Bare, Pear.  
Roads, Good, as a Good Investment, E. Mayo, WW.  
Roman Catholicism, German Revolt Against, F. Cisar, PRR.  
Roman Catholicism, Prospects of, W. Barry, NatR.  
Rome, Intolerable Situation in, G. D. Vecchia, West.  
Rome, Walk in, O. Kuhns, Chaut.  
Roosevelt, President Theodore, AMRR; D. E. Fralick, AngA; P. Bigelow, Contem; G. Gunton, Gunt; D. A. Willey, Mod; W. L. Clowes, NineC; W. T. Stead, RRL; A. H. Mattox, SocS.  
Roosevelt, Vice-President Theodore: Address at the Minnesota State Fair, September 2, 1901, AMRR.  
Russia as a World Power, S. Brooks, WW.  
Russia, Social Assimilation in, Sarah E. Simons, AJS.  
St. Helena, Prisoners of War at, 1900-1901, A. L. Paget, Long.  
San Francisco's Diplomatic Corps, W. J. Weymouth, Over.  
Sardine Industry, French, H. M. Smith, PopS.  
Science: How It is Harnessing Wind, Water, and Sun, G. B. Waldron, Mun.  
Science, Progress of, R. S. Woodward, PopS.  
Scott, Sir Walter, Last Links with, Eve B. Simpson, Cham.  
Second Advent Theory Reviewed, E. B. Fairfield, BibS.  
Seeds, Flight of the, G. C. Nuttall, Pear.  
Servetus, Michael, J. J. Walsh, ACQR.  
Servian Constitution, New, RPP, September.  
Seton-Thompson, Ernest, W. W. Whitelock, Crit.  
Shakespeare's History—V. King John, J. L. Eddy, Mac.  
Sicily, Greek Temples in, A. E. P. R. Dowling, ACQR.  
Siberia, Colonization of, R. E. C. Long, Forum.  
Siberia, New, H. de Tiazac, RPar, September 15.  
Slums, Incidents of the, W. A. Wyckoff, Scrib.  
Smallpox, Late Epidemic of, J. N. Hyde, PopS.  
Social Settlements, P. Escard, RefS, September.  
Socialism and the Evolution of Political Ideas, C. Rappoport, RSoc, September.  
Socialistic Imperialism, J. A. Hobson, IJE.  
Soldiers, Clothing for, O. H. Porter, USM.  
Sonora, Mexico, G. Holms, Cham.  
Sound Signals, Experiments with, J. M. Bacon, NineC.  
South America, Future of, NatR.  
Spain in the Struggle Between the Anglo-Saxon and Latin Races, T. E. Corpancho, EM, September.  
Spain, Popular Songs of, G. Michaud, Bkman.  
Spectrum, The New, S. P. Langley, PopA.  
Spencer, Herbert: The Man and the Philosopher, W. Knight, Bkman.  
Spencer's Philosophy, G. McDermot, ACQR.  
Stage, From Breakdown to Rag-Time on the, C. R. Sherlock, Cos.  
Stage, London, Beauty on the, G. H. Casamajor, Cos.  
Stillman, James, Banker, J. B. Lander, WW.  
Stockbridge, Evolution of, Mrs. H. M. Plunkitt, NEng.  
Strike, Pullman, Significance of, A. P. Winston, JPEcon.  
Strike, Steel, Lesson of the, G. Gunton, Gunt.  
Strike Time, McKeesport, Pa., in, M. G. Cuniff, WW.  
Strikes, Labor, Personal Liberty and, J. Ireland, NAR.  
Strong Man, The Making of, A. Kidd, O.  
Success, Relation of Fear to, J. M. Jackson, Mind.  
Sugar-Beet Industry in Canada, J. R. Bone, Can.  
Sugar-Growing in Behar, F. B. Bradley-Birt, West.  
Sullivan's Expedition in the Revolutionary War, G. P. Keese, AMonM.  
Surgery, Modern, Progress of, R. Romme, RRP, October 1.  
Surgery, Operative, in America, R. H. Nesbitt, NineC.  
Supernatural, The, D. A. Merrick, ACQR.  
Tammany Hall: Politics as a Business, J. L. Steffens, Ains.  
Tammany Hall, Strength and Weakness of, W. L. Hawley, NAR.  
Tammany Hall Police Protection of Vice and Crime, McCl.  
Tartarin, Trail of—L., A. B. Maurice, Bkman.  
Tuchnitz Publishing House, T. Hopkins, Crit; PMM.  
Taxation, Utilitarian Principles of, R. S. Guernsey, San.  
Taxidermy, American School of, R. W. Shufeldt, PhoT.  
Tchaikovsky, Pierre Ilitch, M. Delibes, BU.  
Temporal Power, The, C. Coupe, ACQR.  
Tenement Landlord, Heartless, L. B. Crane, SocS.  
Territorial Acquisitions, Boundaries of, NatGM.  
Texas Rangers, E. Mayo, FrL.  
Theistic Thought, English, B. L. Hobson, PRR.  
Theology, Natural, Endowment of, R. M. Wenley, Mon.  
"Theology, New," Characteristics of, E. H. Dewart, BibS.  
Theology, The New, R. H. Newton, Mind.  
Ticknor, George, in Literary England, G. Paston, Temp.  
Time and Space in the Two Worlds, J. B. Keene, NC.  
Tolstoy on America, P. MacQueen, FrL.  
Trade Rivalry Between America and Europe, G. B. Waldron, Chaut.



Tragedy, Motive of, W. B. Worsfold, Corn.

Transvaal: see also Great Britain.

Concentration Camps, Miss E. Hobhouse, Contem.

Pacification, Business View of, H. Birchenough, NineC.

South Africa of To-Morrow, A. G. Robinson, Forum.

South African War, Lessons from the, C. Warren, NatR.

Treasury, Independent, Substitute for the, BankNY.

Trust and the Single Tax: I., The Vital Element in Restraint

of Trade, L. F. Post; II., The Evil of Exclusive Privileges, J. H. Ralston; III., The Ultimate Basis of All

Monopoly, B. Hall, Arena.

Trusts in Europe, S. G. Lindholm, JPEcon, September.

Trusts: Recent Consolidations, G. E. Walsh, CasM.

Trusts: Trade Combinations in Europe, J. W. Jenks, CasM.

Tuberculosis, Professor Koch and, G. S. Woodhead, MonR.

Tuberculosis, Prophylaxis of, E. P. Lachapelle, San.

Tunney, Mediterranean, W. H. Grenfell, NineC.

Turkey Hunt in the Southwest, P. Clement, O.

Turkish Empire, T. Nicol, LQ.

United States: Colonies and Nation—X., W. Wilson, Harp.

United States, European Feeling Toward the, D. Kinley, Forum.

United States, National Debt of the, H. S. Boutell, Forum.

Universities of Europe, D. Story, Mun.

Virginia and the Torrens System, E. C. Massie, ALR.

War Ship, American, J. R. Spears, JunM.

War, Spanish, Watching for the Enemy in the, J. R. Bartlett, Cent.

Washington-Greene Correspondence—II., NEng.

Weather Bureau, W. L. Moore, NatGM.

Welsbach Gaslights, Improvement in, F. H. Mason, San.

Wesleys, The, and the New Portraits, W. H. Withrow, Out.

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### Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Ains.	Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y.	EdR.	Educational Review, N. Y.	NEng.	New England Magazine, Boston.
ACQR.	American Catholic Quarterly Review, Phila.	Eng.	Engineering Magazine, N. Y.	NineC.	Nineteenth Century, London.
AHR.	American Historical Review, N. Y.	EM.	España Moderna, Madrid.	NAR.	North American Review, N. Y.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology, Chicago.	Ev.	Everybody's Magazine, N. Y.	Nou.	Nouvelle Revue, Paris.
AJT.	American Journal of Theology, Chicago.	Fort.	Fortnightly Review, London.	NA.	Nuova Antologia, Rome.
ALR.	American Law Review, St. Louis.	Forum.	Forum, N. Y.	OC.	Open Court, Chicago.
AMonM.	American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y.	O.	Outing, N. Y.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y.	Gen.	Gentleman's Magazine, London.	Out.	Outlook, N. Y.
ANat.	American Naturalist, Boston.	GBag.	Green Bag, Boston.	Over.	Overland Monthly, San Francisco.
AngA.	Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y.	Gunt.	Guntton's Magazine, N. Y.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine, London.
Annals.	Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine, N. Y.	Pear.	Pearson's Magazine, N. Y.
APB.	Anthony's Photographic Bulletin, N. Y.	Hart.	Hartford Seminary Record, Hartford, Conn.	Phil.	Philosophical Review, N. Y.
Arch.	Architectural Record, N. Y.	Home.	Home Magazine, N. Y.	Phot.	Photographic Times, N. Y.
Arena.	Arena, N. Y.	Hom.	Homiletic Review, N. Y.	PL.	Poet-Lore, Boston.
AA.	Art Amateur, N. Y.	HumM.	Humanité Nouvelle, Paris.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly, Boston.
AD.	Art and Decoration, N. Y.	Int.	International, Chicago.	PopA.	Popular Astronomy, Northfield, Minn.
AI.	Art Interchange, N. Y.	IJE.	International Journal of Ethics, Phila.	PopS.	Popular Science Monthly, N. Y.
AJ.	Art Journal, London.	IntM.	International Monthly, Burlington, Vt.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila.
Art.	Artist, London.	IntS.	International Studio, N. Y.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly, Charlotte, N. C.
Atlant.	Atlantic Monthly, Boston.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.	QJ Econ.	Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston.
Bad.	Badminton, London.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy, Chicago.	QR.	Quarterly Review, London.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine, London.	JunM.	Junior Munsey, N. Y.	RasN.	Rassegna Nazionale, Florence.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine, N. Y.	Kind.	Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago.	RefS.	Réforme Sociale, Paris.
Bib.	Biblical World, Chicago.	KindR.	Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass.	RRL.	Review of Reviews, London.
BibS.	Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O.	Krin.	Kringsjaa, Christiania.	RRM.	Review of Reviews, Melbourne.
BU.	Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal, Phila.	RDM.	Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh.	LeisH.	Leisure Hour, London.	RDP.	Revue du Droit Public, Paris.
BB.	Book Buyer, N. Y.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine, Phila.	RGen.	Revue Générale, Brussels.
Bkman.	Bookman, N. Y.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review, London.	RPar.	Revue de Paris, Paris.
BP.	Brush and Pencil, Chicago.	Long.	Longman's Magazine, London.	RPP.	Revue Politique et Parlementaire, Paris.
Can.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto.	Luth.	Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa.	RRP.	Revue des Revues, Paris.
Cass.	Cassell's Magazine, London.	Mac.	MacClure's Magazine, N. Y.	RSoc.	Revue Socialiste, Paris.
CasM.	Cassell's Magazine, N. Y.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine, London.	RPL.	Rivista Politica e Letteraria, Rome.
Cath.	Catholic World, N. Y.	MA.	Magazine of Art, London.	Ros.	Rosary, Somerset, Ohio.
Cent.	Century Magazine, N. Y.	MRN.	Methodist Review, Nashville.	San.	Sanitarian, N. Y.
Cham.	Chambers' Journal, Edinburgh.	MRNY.	Methodist Review, N. Y.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine, N. Y.
Chaut.	Chautauquan, Cleveland, O.	Mind.	Mind, N. Y.	SE.	Sewanee Review, N. Y.
Cons.	Conservative Review, Washington.	MisH.	Missionary Herald, Boston.	SocS.	Social Service, N. Y.
Contem.	Contemporary Review, London.	MisR.	Missionary Review, N. Y.	Str.	Strand Magazine, London.
Corn.	Cornhill, London.	Mod.	Modern Culture, Cleveland, O.	Temp.	Temple Bar, London.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan, N. Y.	Mon.	Monist, Chicago.	USM.	United Service Magazine, London.
Crit.	Critic, N. Y.	MonR.	Monthly Review, N. Y.	West.	Westminster Review, London.
Deut.	Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart.	MunA.	Municipal Affairs, N. Y.	WWM.	Wide World Magazine, London.
Dial.	Dial, Chicago.	Mun.	Munsey's Magazine, N. Y.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y.
Dub.	Dublin Review, Dublin.	Mus.	Music, Chicago.	WW.	World's Work, N. Y.
Edin.	Edinburgh Review, London.	NatGM.	National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.	Yale.	Yale Review, New Haven.
Ed.	Education, Boston.	NatM.	National Magazine, Boston.	YM.	Young Man, London.
		NatR.	National Review, London.	YW.	Young Woman, London.
		NC.	New-Church Review, Boston.		